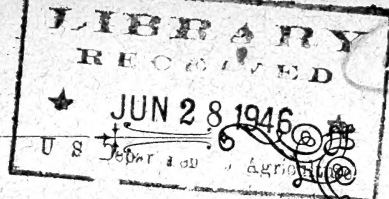


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62,15

1881/1882



DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE



OF
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL

TREES & PLANTS,

Cultivated and for Sale

AT THE

Great Northern and Southern GARDEN AND NURSERY, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

The Nurseries are situated on Hare's Corner Road, 2 miles from the depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, in Wilmington; 30 miles from Philadelphia; and 5 minutes' walk from Hare's Corner Station, on Delaware Railroad, or the Annapomessix Route, South. Can ship to all parts of the country by rail, steamship or sailing vessel.

Special attention is given in this Nursery to growing fruits adapted to all parts of the country. It is, or should be, known to every planter, that some kinds of fruits that are very superior in quality and productiveness in certain sections, are almost worthless in other localities. I flatter myself that after an experience of thirty years in the Nursery and Fruit Growing business, I can recommend fruits adapted to different localities, and save my friends and patrons much outlay in time and money, should they, when not properly informed, undertake to learn by their own experiments. I shall continue to propagate a large stock particularly adapted to the South.

RANDOLPH PETERS, Proprietor.

Orders for Trees, Plants, &c., will receive prompt attention if sent by mail, or otherwise, to the Proprietor.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard apples, not less than.....	30 feet apart each way.
Standard pears and rapid growing cherries...	20 " " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	18 " " " "
Standard plums, peaches, apricots, nectarines,	16 to 20 " " " "
Quinces.....	10 to 12 " " " "
Pyramidal apples, pears and cherries.....	8 to 10 " " " "
Dwarf apples.....	6 to 10 " " " "
Dwarf Cherries, Duke and Morellos.....	10 " " " "
Currants and gooseberries.....	3 to 4 " " " "

A TABLE.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS PER ACRE WHEN PLANTED AT STATED
DISTANCES IN FEET.

No. of Plants.		No. of Plants.		No. of Plants.	
1 X 1	43,560	14 X 14	222	34 X 34	37
1 X 2	21,780	15 X 15	193	35 X 35	35
2 X 2	10,890	16 X 16	170	36 X 36	32
2 X 3	7,260	17 X 17	150	37 X 37	31
2 X 4	5,445	18 X 18	134	38 X 38	30
3 X 3	4,840	19 X 19	120	39 X 39	28
3 X 4	3,630	20 X 20	109	40 X 40	27
3 X 6	2,420	21 X 21	98	41 X 41	26
4 X 4	2,722	22 X 22	90	42 X 42	24
4 X 6	1,820	23 X 23	85	43 X 43	22
4 X 8	1,352	24 X 24	75	44 X 44	22
5 X 5	1,742	25 X 25	69	45 X 45	21
6 X 6	1,210	26 X 26	64	46 X 46	20
6 X 8	910	27 X 27	59	47 X 47	19
7 X 7	888	28 X 28	55	48 X 48	18
8 X 8	680	30 X 30	48	49 X 49	18
9 X 9	537	31 X 31	45	50 X 50	17
10 X 10	435	32 X 32	43		
12 X 12	302	33 X 33	40		

REFERENCES.

JOEL THOMPSON, JR., President National
Bank of Newark, Del.
G. W. LINDSAY, ESQ., Cashier National
Bank, Newark, Del.
HON. W. H. ROSS, Ex-Governor, Seaford,
Del.
HON. S. M. CURTIS, Newark, Del.
HON. J. F. WILLIAMSON, Newark, Del.
DR. T. C. CRANE, Millington, Md.
HON. J. W. SUDLER, Sudlersville, Queen
Anne Co., Md.

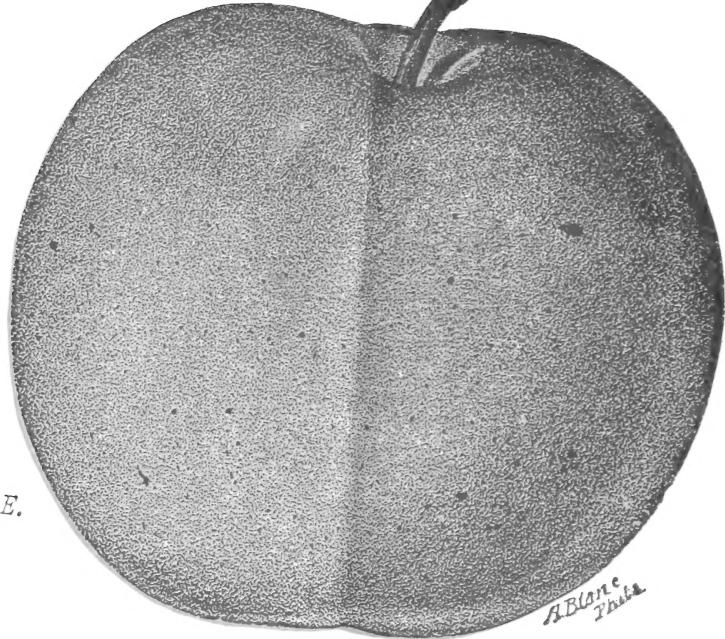
MESSRS. GIBSON & FEDEMAN, Bankers
and Real Estate Brokers, Centreville,
Queen Anne Co., Md.
DR. C. H. B. MASSEY, Galena, Md.
JOHN W. PERRY, Centreville, Queen Anne
Co., Md.
JAMES TILGHMAN of John, Centreville,
Queen Anne Co., Md.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, ESQ., Townsend,
Delaware.
E. C. FENNEMORE, ESQ., Odessa, Del.

In addition to the above can be given the names of hundreds of the most eminent
fruit growers in the country.

THE GARDNER'S MONTHLY AND HORTICULTURIST.

Edited by THOMAS MEEHAN and published by CHAS. H. MAROT, 814 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, \$2.10
per year, gives full instructions in the science and practice of every branch of gardening. It will pay any one
to subscribe for it. My friends and customers may send their subscriptions through me if they prefer, and I
will forward them to publisher.

RANDOLPH PETERS, Wilmington, Del.



GIBB'S APPLE.

A. Blanc
Paris



A. Blanc
Paris
Eng.

GEORGE'S
SEEDLING.

PRICE LIST

OF THE

Great Northern and Southern Nursery.

RANDOLPH PETERS,

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

For Fall of 1881, and Spring of 1882.

This annuls all prices in Descriptive Catalogue where they differ from prices on this list. Prices or all the Ornamental Stock will be found in Descriptive List.

My Catalogue contains much valuable information to new beginners; it may save them both time and money: no fruit grower should be without it. Special rates will be given where parties propose to plant largely. For descriptions of all kinds of fruits that I offer, with rotation in the ripening of the Peach, see my Catalogue, sent gratis to all applicants. If Catalogues not to hand promptly, advise me by Postal Card, and I will send again, as many fail to get them when sent. In small remittances, odd change or small amounts can be sent in Postage Stamps. Parties ordering by Express, C. O. D., should bear in mind that in all cases the cost of returning the money is added to their bills. To avoid this send remittance with the order, for in some cases, return charges amount to as much as the small bills ordered.

APPLE TREES.

6 to 8 feet	20	cents each,	\$15 00 per 100
Extra sizes, 8 to 10 feet.....	30	" "	20 00 "
4 to 6 feet	15	" "	10 00 "
Crabb Apple, 5 to 7 feet.....	30	" "	20 00 "
Dwarf Apples, 2 to 4 feet.....	25	" "	" "
Langford Seedling	50	" "	40 00 "
Gibbs Apple.....	40	" "	30 00 "

Langford Seedling and Gibbs apple trees, 2 to 3 feet, by mail, at above rates. No charge for packing or postage.

A Select List of Popular Southern or Long Keeping Apples.

This list should be planted more extensively than the Western kinds, where parties expect to get winter and good keeping apples for home use, and for the supply of the local towns and villages, where thousands of bushels of them would be consumed annually, and at good prices, if to be had. For many years the towns and villages in Maryland and Delaware and most sections south have no apples, unless the merchants buy and bring in Western apples. This would not be the case if farmers would pay the proper attention to selecting a proper list of Southern or Long-Keeping varieties, and buy their fruit of responsible parties. See Descriptive Catalogue for kinds.

APPLES BY MAIL.

I am now prepared to furnish small, healthy trees, say from 1½ to 3 feet, of all the desirable kinds named in my Descriptive Catalogue. Prices of trees by mail, 25 cents each. No charge for packing or postage, and trees guaranteed to hand in good order. No order filled by mail for less than \$1.00.

PEAR TREES.

Standard 1st class.....	50 cents each,	\$40	per 100
" 2d class.....	40 "	35	"
Extra large fruiting trees.....	\$1 00 to 1 50		
Dwarf pears, 1st class.....	40 "	30	"
Extra large fruiting trees.....	\$1 00		
Kieffer, 3 feet, 1 year.....	\$1 25 each	12	per doz.
LeConte or Chiswick Pear, 2 to 3 feet, 1 year.....	1 00 "	9	"

Kieffer and LeConte Pears sent by mail at above prices. No charge for packing or postage. Always to hand in good order.

CHERRY TREES.

Two years standards, 5 to 7 feet.....	40 cents each,	\$30	per 100.
Dwarfs, 4 to 5 feet.....	40 "		
Early Richmond, 2 years, 3 to 4 feet.....	30 "	25	"
" " 4 to 5 feet.....	40 "	30	"
1 year Cherry 3 to 4 feet.....	30 "	25	"

PLUM TREES.

Trees from 4 to 6 feet high.....	50 cents each,	\$30	per 100.
Trees from 3 to 4½ feet high.....	40 cents each.	20	"

APRICOTS.

Trees from 4 to 5 feet high,	40 cents each.	\$20	per 100.
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NECTARINES.

Trees from 4 to 5 feet high,	40 cents each.	\$30	per 100.
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PEACH TREES.

(Except where otherwise noted.)

	each.	per 100	per 1000
No. 1, 3½ to 6 feet.....	15 cts.	\$10 00	\$60 00
No. 2, 2½ to 3½ feet.....		8 00	40 00
Weeping Peach.....	\$1 00		

SPECIALTIES PRICED AS FOLLOWS.

No. 1, 1 year, 4 to 6 feet, 25 cents each.

Golden Cuba, Blood Leaf, Van Buren, Golden Dwarf, Double Flowering Pink, Double Flowering Scarlet, Double Flowering White, Bells Favorite, Wheatland, Wager, Brices Early, Hynes Surprise, Bakers Early, McCains Early, Governor Garland, Ashleys Early, Peen to Flat Peach of China, Pyramidal.

JUNE BUDDED PEACH TREES.

No. 1, 1½ to 2½ feet high, 15 cents each; \$10 00 per 100; \$50 00 per 1000.
No. 2, 1 foot high, 10 cents each; \$8 00 per 100; \$40 00 per 1000.

PEACH TREES BY MAIL.

I make a specialty of growing peach trees suitable to send long distances by mail, express, or freight. I term them June budded trees. Trees 1½ to 2½ feet, well branched, can be taken up with the tap and all other roots perfect, which is not the case with large trees, and in all cases where treatment is equal the June budded will make a larger and a better tree when 3 years old in the orchard than older and larger trees, set side by side, and treated the same. When ordered by mail, add three cents to the cost of each tree, and there will be no other charge for packing or postage. Trees guaranteed to hand in good order. For full description with correct order of ripening, see Catalogue.

QUINCES.

Prices.—Trees about 3 feet high, 40 cents each; \$4.50 per dozen; \$30.00 per 100.

HARDY NATIVE GRAPES.

	each.	doz.		each.	doz.	100	1000
Lady Washington.....	\$2 00		Duchess.....	1 50	15 00		
Highland, 1 year.....	1 00		Lady.....	75	6 00		
" 2 years.....	2 00		Elvira.....	75	6 00		
Brighton.....	75		Concord.....	25	2 00	10 00	30 00
Moore's Early.....	75		Clinton.....	25	2 00	10 00	25 00
Preniss.....	1 50	\$15 00	Ives' Seedling.....	25	2 00	15 00	30 00
Pecklington.....	1 50	15 00					

The following kinds—50 cents each, and 4 50 per dozen :—Wilder, Salem, Lindley, Goethe, Merri-mac, Barry, Agwam, Telegraph, Martha, Crevling, Delaware, Diana, Early Northern Mascadine, Hartford Prolific, Isabella, Norton's Virginia, Eumelam, Walter, Wordens, Salmon or Champion.

THE GREAT DIOSPYROS KAKI. (*Japanese Persimmon*.)

Known as the Date Plum, or Japanese Persimmon.

PRICE.—\$1 00 each; \$10 00 per dozen.

Much has been said about this tree being hardy. I am now led to believe the tree will not stand the winters of the Northern or Eastern states, and should not be planted where Crape Myrtle, or the Fig will not stand.

STRAWBERRIES.

	per doz.	100.	1000.		per doz.	100.	1000.
*Sharpless, new.....	50	\$1 00	\$4 00	*Monarch of the West.....	50	\$1 00	\$4 00
Agriculturist.....	50	1 75	4 00	Triomphe De Gand.....	50	1 00	4 50
Albany.....	50	75	3 00	Forrest Rose.....	75	1 00	10 00
Black Defiance.....	30	1 50	4 00	Cinderella.....	75	1 00	5 00
Boyden, No. 30.....	50	1 50	5 00	Golden Defiance.....	75	1 00	5 00
*Crescent Seedling.....	50	1 00	3 00	Centennial.....	75	1 00	5 00
*Charles Downing.....	50	75	4 00	Huddleston's Favorite.....	1 00	2 00	7 00
Captain Jack.....	50	1 00	4 00	Miner's Prolific.....	1 00	2 00	7 00
Cumberland Triumph.....	50	1 00	4 00	Crystal City.....	1 00	2 00	7 00
Durand beauty.....	50	2 00	8 00	Glendale.....	1 00	2 00	8 00
French.....	30	1 00	4 00	Mount Vernon.....		2 00	5 00
*Great American.....	50	1 00	5 00	Kirkwood.....		2 00	5 00
Jucunda.....	40	1 00	5 00	Longfellow.....		1 00	10 00
Kentucky.....	50	1 00	4 00	Duchess.....		1 50	4 00

RASPBERRIES.

	per doz.	100.	1000.		per doz.	100.	1000.
Brandywine.....	75	\$1 25	\$10 00	Doolittle Improved.....			
Hershtine.....	1 00	1 50	12 00	Black Cap.....	\$1 00	\$1 50	\$8 00
Reliance.....	1 00	2 50	15 00	Queen of the Market.....	2 00	3 00	15 00
Mammoth Cluster				Gregg.....	1 00	3 00	20 00
Black Cap.....	1 00	1 50	10 00	Cuthbert.....	1 50	3 00	15 00
				Henrietta.....	1 00	5 00	

BLACKBERRIES.

	per doz.	100.	1000.		per doz.	100.	1000.
Wilson Early.....	75	\$1 50	\$10 00	Lawton.....	75	\$1 50	\$8 00
Kittatinny.....	50	1 00	8 00	Dorchester High Bush...	75	1 50	10 00

CURRANTS.

	per doz.	100.	1000.		per doz.	100.	1000.
Versailles.....	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$50 00	Cherry.....	1 25	\$10 00	\$50 00
Red Dutch.....	1 00	8 00	40 00	Victoria.....	1 00	8 00	40 00
White Grape.....	1 00	8 00	50 00	Fay's Prolific.....	3 00	20 00	

GOOSEBERRIES.

	per doz.	100.	1000.		per doz.	100.	1000.
Houghton.....	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$40 00	Smith's Improved. ...	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$80 00
Downing.....	1 25	10 00	80 00				

RHUBARB.

Linnaeus. Best for market value, being some 10 days earlier than Victoria. \$1 50 per dozen; \$5 00 per 100; \$40 00 per 1000.

Victoria. Very large; later than the above; finer graded and sweeter; grows larger, and best for home use or market, where late variety is not an objection. \$1 00 per dozen; \$5 00 per 100; \$40 00 per 1000.

ASPARAGUS.

	per 100.	per 1000.
1 year old plants, Giant.....	\$2 00	\$4 00
1 year old plants, Leshor's Mammoth.....	2 00	4 00
Conover's Colossal, 1 year	2 00	4 00
Conover's Colossal, 2 years.....		5 00

HEDGE PLANTS.

	per 100.	per 1000.
Arbortvitæ, American, 2 years transplanted, 15 to 18 inches.....	\$10 00	\$80 00
“ “ 1 year “	6 00	
“ “ 4 to 6 feet high	40 00	
Euonymus Japonicus, transplanted, 2 feet.....	20 00	
Hemlock Spruce, 1 year, transplanted.....	10 00	
“ “ 18 to 24 inches, twice transplanted, fine.....	25 00	
Norway Spruce, 2 to 3 feet, twice transplanted, fine and hardy	30 00	
Tree Box, an assortment of different varieties, 12 to 25 inches.....	30 00	
Dwarf Box, for edging, 25 cents per yard.....		
Osage Orange, 2 year, No. 1.....		4 00
“ “ 1 year, No. 1.....		3 00
“ “ 1 year, medium.....		2 50

Green-House, or Bedding plants, assorted, \$1 00 per dozen by mail. No charge for packing or postage.

RANDOLPH PETERS,

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

Fruit and Ornamental Trees

AND

PLANTS,

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE AT THE

GREAT NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN

GARDEN AND NURSERY,

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

RANDOLPH PETERS,

PROPRIETOR.

Orders for trees, plants, &c., will receive prompt attention if sent by mail or otherwise to the subscriber.

CATALOGUES SENT GRATIS TO ALL APPLICANTS.

PHILADELPHIA:

HORTICULTURAL BOOK PRINT, 814 CHESTNUT ST.

PLAN OF AN APPLE ORCHARD,

Planted at Thirty Feet, Containing One Acre, Filled in with
other Smaller-Growing Trees.

48 standard apples, at 30 feet apart, marked thus, O.

35 standard pears, or standard cherries, marked thus, s.

82 dwarf pears, dwarf apples, dwarf cherries, plums, peaches or quinces, marked thus, x.

[illegible]

I propose to show here, the present plan of planting young orchards adopted by our most successful fruit growers. The foregoing plan represents one acre of apples, at 30 feet apart, filled up with smaller-growing varieties of trees, the standard pear occupying the space between the four apple trees. Being a pyriform grower and not spreading as the apple, they do not interfere with each other. You can set your apples at any distance, but I still recommend you to fill up with the smaller-growing trees, so as to economize ground; for I claim that it is a great loss to plant and grow an orchard on the old principle—40 or 50 feet apart, without any trees between them. Planting as I recommend, you will have 165 trees to the acre; and on the old plan of planting at 40 feet, you have but 27 trees to the acre, taking six acres of ground for what I recommend you to put on one acre. And it must be evident to every intelligent planter that it is much easier and cheaper to fertilize and cultivate 165 trees on one acre than to have them scattered over six acres, to say nothing of the five acres of land saved by planting as I recommend. Pear orchards should be planted on the same principle, the between spaces planted with dwarfs. The ground for young orchards should be well cultivated by raising vegetables, truck, etc., among them, the proceeds of which will be profitable, while the orchard will be greatly benefited by the manure and the culture bestowed on the plants. NEVER SOW GRAIN OR GRASS SEED IN A YOUNG ORCHARD. Among the many advantages gained by introducing the small-growing trees, aside from the great profit, is the economy of land, and you can head the trees low, so as to shade the trunks and the ground, which, I think, is indispensable to successful fruit growing; and then the farmer has no inducement to sow his orchard down in grass, as he cannot turn in stock without the certainty of having them destroyed; as I still contend that young fruit trees are not profitable food for stock. Trim all fruit trees in the month of June, if convenient, except newly planted orchards, which should always be trimmed in spring after planting; no difference whether fall or spring planting.

I have had some experience in planting orchards on this principle, as I have about 23,000 pear trees out in orchard form. The standards are about 24 feet apart with dwarfs between. Some of these orchards are about twenty years old now, and I see no reason why I should change this plan in regard to pears, providing I should continue to plant both standard and dwarf trees, which I shall not do in the future, but shall plant all dwarfs, if I continue to plant in Maryland and Delaware. As a rule they have been paying better than standards here. Like all others, I have fallen into the common error of planting too many kinds. You want but few kinds. (See my remarks under pears.)

I have apple orchards in all about 100 acres; apples, 30 and 32 feet apart, each way. 20 acres of above have Early Richmond Cherries between, each way. 20 acres with Peaches between, each way. 60 acres with Pears between, each way. And I like the plan so well, I would not change this style of planting. Many of our peach growers are now planting apples at 32 and 34 feet apart and planting peaches each way between, at 32 feet apart, taking 43 apples to the acre. Cost of apple trees at 15 cents, \$6 45 per acre, and it would take 129 peach trees to the acre. Here we usually plant peach trees at 20 feet, 109 to the acre. Peach orchards will go out in about twelve years. Now I have no hesitation in saying that the 129 peach trees among the apple trees will produce as much fruit and as much money as 109 trees per acre on same ground, in same length of time, and in that time the apples, if kinds are right, will produce a good revenue. Your great gain is, you have an apple orchard twelve years old, raised on ground where the peach orchard was grown with as much profit as if it had been grown elsewhere. The same plot of ground has produced you both orchards without extra labor. The above holds good so far, in practice on large and extended tests, *not theory*.

PREFACE.

The proprietor of this establishment being engaged in cultivating choice fruits for market, his main object is to propagate, principally, those kinds of trees and plants that experience has proven to be the most profitable for general cultivation, having regard to the quantity and quality of fruit produced.

At the same time my specimen orchards are well filled with all the new fruits thought to be worthy of testing, and at least ninety per cent. of all the new kinds so tested are thrown out as being worthless or having no quality superior to old varieties, ripening at same season.

My personal attention is given to the grafting and inoculation of trees, and to insure certainty of the kinds, scions are taken from bearing trees as far as possible.

In this selection, I am governed aside from my own opinion by the opinions of the most eminent writers on the culture of fruit in America, of the most experienced practical fruit-growers in all parts of the country, and the recommendations of the AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

I shall continue to propagate a large stock particularly adapted to the South. Especially the best variety of long-keeping apples which are desirable for all sections.

As to the hardiness of trees and plants: They are much hardier than some varieties grown East or West, as my trees have a much longer time to grow and ripen up their wood well. Trees with well ripened wood under all circumstances will stand the cold of winter better than trees with wood not properly ripened grown where seasons are short.

My trees will be found to be more than usually good, and every care will be taken to insure to each of my customers perfect satisfaction.

TERMS, *Cash* on delivery of trees, or approved acceptance, from unknown parties.

As trees sometimes receive injuries, greater or less, in the transportation, it is the intention of the proprietor, unless otherwise ordered, that all trees shall be well packed, for which a small charge, sufficient to cover the expenses, will be made.

The freight is to be borne by the purchaser, after the trees are delivered at our station.

Parties interested in, or wishing to purchase trees, are invited to examine my stock.

All articles, after leaving our hands in good condition, are entirely at the risk of the purchaser.

All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

50 or more trees or plants put at 100 rates; 500 or more put at 1000 rates where rates are given for the quantity.

RANDOLPH PETERS.

The nurseries are situated on Hare's Corner road, two miles from the depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, in Wilmington, thirty miles from Philadelphia, and five minutes' walk from Hare's Corner Station, on the Delaware Railroad, or the Annamessix Route, South. Can ship to all points of the country by rail, steamship, or sailing vessel.

Special attention is given in this nursery to growing fruits adapted to all parts of the country. It is, or should be, known to every planter that some kinds of fruits that are very superior in quality and productiveness in certain sections, are almost worthless in other localities. I flatter myself that, after an experience of twenty-two years in the nursery and fruit-growing business, I can recommend fruits adapted to different localities, and save my friends and patrons much outlay in time and money, should they, when not properly informed, undertake to learn by their own experiments.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

It will greatly oblige me if correspondents will observe the following rules and regulations, as much as possible.

1st. All orders should be regularly and legibly written out in a list, and not mixed up in the body of the letter; it avoids confusion and prevents mistakes.

2d. It should be plainly stated, in ordering fruit trees, whether dwarfs or standards are wanted, and the size, and to what extent other varieties may be substituted in case I cannot fill the order to the letter, as will occasionally happen in all establishments.

3d. All trees and plants are carefully taken up, labeled, and packed in the best manner, for which a moderate charge is made for packing.

4th. Explicit directions for marking and shipping packages should accompany the order. Where the mode of conveyance is left to me to choose, I shall exercise my best judgment; but *in all cases* articles are at the *risk* of the *purchaser* after being shipped. Should *loss* or *delay* occur, the forwarders alone must be held responsible. Freight to be paid by the purchaser after the trees are delivered at station here.

5th. If any errors are committed in the filling of orders, I request to be notified instantly, so that I may make amends, as it is my desire to conduct my business in all respects satisfactorily to my customers.

6th. Railroad companies have seen proper, owing to the perishable nature of trees and plants, to charge double first-class freight rates on trees, and two and one half first-class rates on all stock shipped as plants. Young seedling trees could be called either trees or plants. I ship such as trees. I also at the beginning of each shipping season go to our railroads and sign a release for all stock I ship. By this arrangement all stock goes forward at single first-class rates, both trees and plants. If any loss should occur by accident or delay, the purchaser would have no claim on the company, except when loss should occur by carelessness or neglect of any of the railroads which the goods should pass over. Parties not wanting goods released and low rates, please notify me when orders are sent in.

RANDOLPH PETERS.

HOW TO REMIT.

Money sent by Post-office Order on Wilmington, Delaware, or Registered Letter, or by Express, or Drafts on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, or by Check to my order, will be at my risk. Money sent in ordinary letters is always at the risk of the sender.

TREES AND PLANTS BY MAIL.

To those who are not convenient to railroads or express offices, I will ship peach, apple and cherry trees, grape vines, strawberry plants, raspberry, gooseberry and currant bushes, roses and hot-house plants by mail, charging prices as per single plant where less than one dozen of a kind are taken, and prices as per dozen when one dozen or more are taken, up to one hundred or more; no charge for packing or postage, except where the order does not amount to one dollar, then in each case please add twenty-five cents to pay for packing and postage; and where ordered by the thousand and at thousand rates, parties pay the postage. I am making a specialty of growing small, healthy stock to send by mail, and have sent out thousands of packages in this way. Trees and plants always coming to hand promptly and in good order.

I have a large stock of peach trees grown specially for mail and express carriage. Peach trees average from one to two-and-a-half feet. At this time I can furnish any of the kinds named in my list, by mail, including all the ornamental peaches except the weeping peach; they can be sent by express or freight, only. All the Apple trees on my list sent by mail—one-and-a-half to two feet, large apple trees—via express or freight. I send to all the States and Territories in the United States, also to Canada and to Europe. By this arrangement you get your trees as cheap as the planter who lives on the farm adjoining the nursery. When sent by mail you have no freight or express charges to pay. I send out nothing but good, healthy stock, true to name. No man can excuse himself now for not planting good fruit.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING, &c.

Nurserymen have received so much undeserved blame from the unsuccessful tree planter, whose lack of success has been owing chiefly to mismanagement, that we are led to give a few ideas under the following heads, asking you to read them, and follow them out before making us the object of your censure:

There are circumstances under which some trees and plants will die with the best possible care. In spring and summer of 1880 there were hundreds of thousands of trees and plants died after receiving the best possible care in transplanting, and after-care, owing to the long continued drought of that season. I estimated my own loss at over 300,000 grafts and young seedlings, and that spring the ground was put in good order, and planting done in best possible manner.

1st. PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

The ground, unless on new, fresh land, should be enriched by application of fertilizers, either by turning in heavy crops of clover or well-rotted manure. Very deep ploughing is necessary and if naturally a springy soil, it should be thoroughly drained. If you would have thrifty, growing trees, prepare the ground as well as for a premium crop of corn. Dig the holes from three to four feet wide, and two feet in depth. The trees should remain with their roots covered until this is done; put no manure in contact with the roots.

2d. CARE OF, WHEN RECEIVED.

Trees, on arriving at their destination, unless to be planted immediately, should be unpacked; bundles separated and heeled in, which is done in the following manner: Select dry ground, and dig a trench two feet wide and one foot deep. Set in your trees and cover the roots with earth, choosing an inclined position if they are to remain some months. If the trees are in the least frozen when received, place them in a cellar or some such place, cool but free from frost, and do not unpack them until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Should they arrive late in the spring, and in a dry, shriveled state, the entire tree should be buried in a deep and wide trench, and apply water freely to the soil that covers them, and allow them to remain six or eight days, or until they regain their former healthy condition. Or, if you have water convenient when the trees come to hand dry or shriveled, put them in water with a weight on them; sink the whole tree or the whole package under the surface, and let them remain under the water three or four days, then plant and trim tops back close, and they, as a rule will start and grow all right. This is much less trouble than burying the whole tree, and I think better.

3d. PRUNING AT THE TIME OF TRANSPLANTING.

In removing a tree, no matter how carefully it may be done, a portion of the roots will be broken and destroyed. These should be pruned by a cut from the under side. Having done this, lessen the top in proportion, for the demand upon the roots must not be more than they can supply; and we must remember, too, that there are numerous little fibres lost in the removal, which must be taken into consideration when restoring the tree to its proper balance. A large majority of trees that are planted

are not cut back half enough. This pruning should be adapted to the size, form, and condition of the tree, as follows:

STANDARD TREES.—These, as sent from the nursery, vary in height, with naked stems and a number of branches at the top forming a head. These branches should be all cut back in proportion as the roots have suffered loss by removal. This enables the remaining buds to push forward with vigor, as it lessens the demand upon the roots. When trees have been injured by exposure they should be pruned closer than if in good order.

PYRAMIDAL TREES.—These must be brought into the form of a pyramid by shortening the lower branches one half; those above them still shorter, and so on, bringing the whole to a fine pointed top. shortening the main stem to within a few buds of the upper limb. Those yearlings which have no side branches should be cut back one half or more, so as to insure the production of a tier of branches within five or six inches of the ground. Be sure and cut low enough, for if the first tier of branches does not start sufficiently low, a well-shaped pyramid cannot be produced.

HALF STANDARD TREES AND DWARF BUSHES should have their branches cut back to within three or four buds of the main stem before planting; and, in after years, on dwarfs cut away one half of the previous year's growth every spring, aiming to form a round, well-proportioned head. The general rule for the after-pruning is to cut out all the suckers and cross branches on the standard apple or pear. On the peach or apricot we prefer to shorten the limbs, causing the middle of the tree to fill up with young and vigorous shoots.

4th. PLANTING.

Having the trees properly prepared, fill up the hole, previously dug, with the rich top soil to within five or six inches of the surface, leaving a little mound in the centre of the hole. Place the tree in an upright position, putting in the fine soil, so as to fill every vacancy about the roots. Budded trees should be set down to the bud. Dwarf pears should be planted three inches below the bud. (See article on planting dwarf pears.) When trees are planted in the fall, bank up the earth around them ten or twelve inches, it being a protection during the winter against the frost and mice. Part of the mound should be removed in the Spring.

MULCHING.—For mulching, a quantity of litter or long manure is very useful spread around the stem of the plant to a distance of several feet. In summer it preserves the roots from extremes of heat, and in winter from severe frosty winds or weather; frequent working of the soil by the cultivator in summer has a similar effect during the growing season. In Winter remove the mulching for five or six inches from around the stem; if not, the black ground mice will girdle the trees when protected in their operations by snow or grass, weeds or mulching; in summer, mice will not girdle trees.

5th. AFTER-CULTURE.

The trees should be kept free from grass, and no crops should be grown in an orchard except cultivated crops, such as potatoes, beans, peas, carrots, or corn. Clover and other sown crops, which exhaust the soil, are especially injurious. All trees should be kept well cultivated, at least for some years, until they obtain proper growth and capacity for producing crops of fruit. Cherries and apples will then produce without culture by being properly mulched or manured. Peach orchards should never go out of cultivation. (See remarks on Peach.)

6th. WASH FOR TREES—ITS EFFECTS AND ADVANTAGES.

Take stone lime, slack, and prepare as for ordinary whitewash, in an old barrel or box. Take enough at a time to make a bucket two-thirds full—proper consistency for ordinary whitewashing. Now add one pint of gas-tar, one pound of whale oil soap, dissolved in hot water, or one pint common soft soap, or one pound potash, or one pint strong lye from wood-ashes, then add clay or loam enough to make the bucket full or the wash of proper thickness to be applied with a whitewash brush. If the trees have

had the earth ridged up around them, take the earth away from around the collar, and apply the wash to the body of the trees from the limbs to the ground or down to the roots. Its advantages are: 1st. It will destroy the bark louse, will give the trees a bright, clean, healthy appearance. This wash will drive out all borers that may be in the trees, and the moth will not deposit eggs on or about the trees the same season the wash is used. All who grow apple, peach, dwarf pears, quince and ash trees should not fail to use this wash; don't fail to use because not patented and sold at a high price. I have known cases where peach trees have been badly affected by the borer; they have all left, and the trees become healthy and vigorous with one application of this wash. Again, mice and rabbits will not girdle trees where this wash is used. Applying in May for borers and general benefit, to the trees, and the late Autumn, as a preventive against mice and rabbits. Gas-tar applied pure will kill trees.

7th. SOIL—SITUATION AND EXPOSURE.

I receive many letters as to soil, situation and exposure. As to soil, I should first prefer a good sandy loam, next a good gravelly loam, after that you can grow fruit in variety on any land where you can grow good corn; in all cases avoiding low, flat bottoms. In the great peach belt in Maryland and Delaware, the orchards bear and produce the best quality of fruit on the borders of the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays, and on our large water courses they are not affected by the late Spring frosts as the orchards more inland. In the year 1877 this order of things was reversed, but few peaches on the borders of our great water courses; our main crops were found on the orchards more inland. As to situation and exposure I should prefer a southwest or a northern exposure; but for fruit trees I have come to care but little for the exposure—care more for good soil and thorough culture. I have a friend, a successful peach grower, who owned several farms in a section that was somewhat rolling, and he set on three of these farms a peach orchard containing each 5000 trees, trees and varieties of fruit about the same. He first set on one farm an orchard with an open exposure. The following spring he set the two other orchards, one with a southern and the other with a northern exposure. Now the quality of trees, varieties of fruit, and general character of soil varying but little, the orchards went out at about the same age—fifteen years from planting—and on referring to the crops on the orchards with those of different exposures, for the whole term of their bearing, there was little or no difference for whole term. Some seasons one would bear better than another, and yet there was but little difference in the whole term in productiveness or profits in the three orchards having the three different exposures.

VARIOUS HABITS AND GROWTH OF TREES.

Upon this I feel necessitated to give some information, especially since there is frequently so much dissatisfaction expressed by many purchasers upon receiving their trees, when they are not all of equal size and beauty. Those unsightly, crooked, and small trees are looked upon as being inferior, and the nurseryman is at once charged with selfish or fraudulent motives for having sent out such trees, while at the same time he may have acted for the benefit of the purchaser, and have given him the most costly, and, perhaps, in the end, the most valuable trees; for there might be a large number of handsome, rapid-growing varieties collected for cultivation, which would be most profitable for the nurseryman to cultivate; but would they be to the purchaser? For such trees can be grown fit for sale from two to three years, and upon clearing off the nursery ground no refuse trees will be found, while among the crooked growers many will be found remaining which were omitted in digging, on account of being too extremely crooked to send out, and there will still be more found among the feeble growers, as but very few of them will be large enough for transplanting under four years growth, and many of them not at five years, at which age all that are found remaining on the ground are dug up and burnt, by which the loss in the feeble grower averages about 25 per cent. The question here may be asked: "Why do not nurserymen collect and cultivate all of those handsome growers, which are most profitable to them and most pleasing to purchasers? We answer simply because all persons planting trees are desirous of getting good fruit, and in order to accomplish this, they make their selections from varieties that are most highly recommended by our distinguished pomologists, such as *A. J. Downing* and *J. J. Thomas*, and from

numerous others, such as *Cole* and *Elliott*, as well as from the reports of the numerous pomological societies that are held throughout the different States. All these recommend certain varieties of fruit on account of their good qualities, in which the feeble and crooked growers are recommended, as well as the handsome, irrespective of the habit and growth of the tree, which gives it popularity; and this creates a demand for the tree, from which the nurseryman is induced to cultivate it, not because he takes pleasure in sending out inferior trees (as they are generally called) to receive the abuse of the people, but as a candid, reflecting man. Being conscious of his responsibility to the community at large for the dissemination of good fruit, his utmost endeavor, is, first, to cultivate good fruit, and secondly, handsome trees; not only such as will dazzle the eye with their size and beauty, but such as have all the good qualities combined, of which the leading characteristics are flavor and productiveness; in short, such as are the most profitable, which, as he well knows, not only benefits his fellow-man, but greatly involves his own personal interest in after time, as it requires more than the mere raising of showy trees to preserve or establish a nurseryman's reputation. However, the free and rapid-growing property of a variety (when accompanied with good fruiting qualities) is an important consideration in favor of its extensive cultivation.

It would be well to remark here that many of the varieties that are small crooked growers in the nursery, are fully equal in size and beauty when of fruiting age in the orchard.

I annex a few replies from the many who have received trees from me by mail, express, and freight, showing the superb manner in which we send out our stock.

TESTIMONIALS.

CENTERVILLE, QUEEN ANNE CO., Md.

Randolph Peters, Esq.: Dear Sir:—Your favor to hand asking me if there is any fault with the large purchases of fruit trees I have made of you since I have been dealing with you which now runs over a long term of years. The one thousand cherry trees and one thousand pear trees bought of you in 1869 have done finely. I did not lose a tree in transplanting. They have been bearing the last two or three years, and are all true to name; and such is the case with all the trees and plants I have had of you. They also always come up in quality to representation, and are taken up and packed with that kind of care that they have all grown and done well. A poor quality of tree and varieties, mixed and dug with mangled roots, I would not have as a gift. Only the best varieties of fruit, and the best quality of trees or plants, and treated correctly by the orchardist, will pay. The fruit should also be put on the market in right condition.

Yours Truly,

JAS. TILGHMAN of JOHN.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Randolph Peters, Esq.: Dear sir:—The trees and plants purchased from you last season and this have been very satisfactory, thrifty and true to name. I shall want, this fall, for stations a lot of shade trees, and for my farm some fruits of different kinds.

Yours truly,

J. N. MILLS, Sup't of Del. R. R.

NEW CASTLE, CAL.

Randolph Peters, Esq.: Dear Sir:—The trees came to hand on Tuesday last in splendid order. They were as fine a lot of trees as I have ever seen come to this place, and are satisfactory to all. Please to accept my best wishes for yourself and success of the Great Northern and Southern Nursery.

Respectfully Yours,

W. J. WILSON.

MONTOUR CO., PPNNA.

Mr. Randolph Peters: Dear Sir:—Please accept my thanks for the care in which my bill of trees was selected, labeled and packed. I have never got a finer lot of trees, and I am fully satisfied with my bargain, and it is with pleasure that I now forward you the balance of my bill, feeling assured that I have been honestly dealt with, and after this when I want anything in your line, you shall be appealed to first for it.

D. P. DIEHL.

ALABAMA.

Mr. Randolph Peters. Sir:—The bill of trees and plants shipped on the 9th inst. was received on the 12th inst, in *perfect* order. The best packed trees I ever saw. I am well pleased, and will order from you when I want trees.

Yours, &c.

JOHN A. STOW.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.

Mr. Randolph Peters: Dear Sir:—The peach trees you mailed to us were so perfectly packed that they arrived in the best condition. Still we delayed acknowledging the receipt of them until we saw how they would grow. We now take pleasure in saying to you that they are all growing as well as if they had only come from next door, instead of having travelled nearly four thousand miles in a mail-bag.

Yours truly,

PARRISH BROTHERS.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Mr. Randolph Peters: Dear Sir:—The trees I ordered came to hand and are in fine condition, the packing being well done. Accept my thanks for the dwarf peach.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. B. A. GORDON.

AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Randolph Peters, Esq.: Sir:—The peach trees, &c., arrived this evening just before dark, and they appeared to be in splendid condition. They were evidently packed by a careful and sensible man. With many thanks, I remain truly yours.

BENJ. R. TOWNSEND.

HAMILTON, CANADA.

Randolph Peters, Esq.: Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of the trees. They are very fine and in splendid condition, after being sixteen days on the way.

Yours truly,

F. W. FEARMAN.

REIDSVILLE, N. C.

Mr. Randolph Peters: Dear Sir:—Fruit trees received. They are admirably packed and merit the patronage of orchardists.

Very truly yours,

JOHN F. WOOTON.

EL PASSO, KANSAS.

Randolph Peters, Esq.: Dear Sir:—Plants came to hand all O. K. The trees I got of you last fall are looking first-rate.

Respectfully, H. C. TUCKER.

ENTERPRISE, O.

Mr Randolph Peters: Sir:—Would just say the bill of trees you shipped to me on the 4th inst. came to hand on the 7th inst., in perfect order; said by all who saw them to be the best packed trees that ever came to Logan.

Yours truly,

J. A. MATTHIAS.

ALMA, ILL.

Randolph Peters: Dear Sir:—Our bale of trees came to hand all O. K. Trees larger and better than we expected, and in good condition.

Yours truly,

C. M. SEE.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA.

Randolph Peters, Esq.: Dear Sir:—The box of strawberry plants sent by steam-
er arrived in excellent condition, and I don't think I shall lose a plant.

Yours truly,

R. B. HILTON.

AMITE CITY, LA.
 Randolph Peters, Esq. : Dear Sir :—The trees came safe and in good order by mail, and were put up in superb style with wonderful skill. I am much obliged for your promptness and liberality.
 With respect, C. T. CUNNINGHAM.

SMITHLAND, KY.
 Randolph Peters : Sir :— The trees were received in excellent order, May 2, are all alive and most of them in leaves. The strawberries were not wilted, were set out in good order, but were scratched up by a mischievous hen. Thanks for extras.
 Yours, P. H. CONANT.

NEWBURYPORT, MASS.
 Mr. Randolph Peters : Dear Sir :—The trees arrived this morning in such superior order as to demand my special acknowledgment.
 W. C. JOHNSON.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
 Mr. Randolph Peters : Dear Sir :—The package of peach trees per mail is at hand, in excellent condition.
 Yours, &c., BENJ G. SMITH.

NORTH CAROLINA.
 Mr. Randolph Peters : Dear Sir :—The lot of peach trees you sent me by mail came in fine order, postmarked March 31. I got them April 2, in the evening, and planted them early the next day. I think it likely that this is the quickest trip of the kind on record : trees sent from four hundred miles or more and set out in three days or less. They are now growing finely. I expect to get more from you next fall.
 Yours, H. McLEAN.

PIKE Co., Mo.
 Mr. Randolph Peters : Dear Sir :—The trees came to hand on the 27th. It was very gratifying to open such a package. They were in perfect order, for which accept our thanks.
 Respectfully yours, MILLER & BARNETT.

CECIL Co., MD.
 Mr. Randolph Peters : Dear Sir :—The trees arrived promptly and in fine condition ; they could not have been better. I am perfectly satisfied, and have to thank you for your *promptness* and fair dealing. Enclosed is claim for amount of bill. I shall certainly patronize and recommend your nursery.
 Yours truly, W. HUNT.

OSWEGO, OREGON.
 Randolph Peters, Esq. : Dear Sir :—The peach trees arrived to-day in good condition.
 Yours respectfully, A. R. SHIPLEY.

BAYOU CHICOT, LA.
 Mr. Randolph Peters ; Dear Sir :—The packages of peach trees and strawberry plants you sent me on the 8th inst. was received yesterday in good order. You sent me more than I expected for the money, and I am very well satisfied.
 Yours most respectfully, C. D. TATMAN.

CALIFORNIA.
 Randolph Peters, Esq. : Dear Sir :—The package of trees came to hand in splendid order. They are the best packed trees I or any one here has ever seen. I wish I could get a hand to pack half so well for my customers.
 Yours very truly, D. E. HOUGH.

GREENVILLE, N. C.
 Randolph Peters, Esq. : Dear Sir :—The trees to hand ; we are all well pleased with them. It was said by all who saw them that they were the best packed trees ever sent to this place.
 Yours as ever, J. L. DANIEL.

WARRENTON, N. C.

Mr. R. Peters: Dear Sir:—The bill of trees and plants I ordered some time since came to hand all in good order. The superior manner in which they were packed is sufficient to recommend you to any one. I am much obliged for your promptness and liberality, and shall not fail to patronize you whenever I want anything in your line.

Yours truly,

A. R. GALE.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Dear Sir:—The trees and plants I ordered from you, came to hand, and were set yesterday. Allow me to say that they were the *cleanest grown* trees I ever saw issued from any nursery. And were packed so that they would easily have stood a *month's journey*. I was delighted with them. Thanks for the extra.

Respectfully,

R. E. M. CULLOCH

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA.

Dear Sir:—The trees from you came to hand in fine condition, opened as fresh as if just taken from nursery rows on my own place. Thanks for your promptness.

Yours truly,

E. F. AIKIN.

ROCKINGHAM CO., VIRGINIA.

Dear Sir:—The trees you sent me last, have done the best of any trees that I have ever planted out. If I don't sell my farm I will send you another order in the spring.

Very respectfully,

B. F. SHANER.

SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA.

Randolph Peters, Esq., Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find P. O. order for the following list of trees. Send the trees at your earliest convenience. The trees I got of you last, could not have been better than they were; all have made splendid growth.

SAM'L B. PARRISH.

GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI.

Randolph Peters, Esq., Dear Sir:—Please find enclosed P. O. order, for which please send me by mail, the enclosed list of Apple and Peach trees. The June Budded Peach trees I got of you last year I did not lose one of them; they have out-grown larger trees received by express at same time. I like them very much.

Yours, truly,

JOHN A. SCOTT.

CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND.

R. Peters, Esq., Dear Sir:—Trees came to hand Friday the 8th. Planted the next day. I am much pleased with them, they are the best of any I ever planted. Will send you another order in the Spring.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN F. HESS.

SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA.

The 100 June Budded Peach trees to hand, by mail, in splendid order, and the trees are far better, and larger than I expected; thanks for extra.

CHARLES NAILS.

RIPLEY, OHIO.

Randolph Peters, Esq., Dear Sir:—The June Budded Peach trees I got of you have done finely. The early Alexander and Amsden's June fruited this season, and they are both fine. The Alexander ripened a few days before the Amsdens. The June Budded trees are the trees to plant. Send me two of the best variety of Japan Persimmons.

J. W. PERRY.

NEW YORK, February 12, 1881.

Randolph Peters, Esq., Dear Sir:—Bale of trees for Bermuda arrived there in excellent order, are all alive, and most of them in leaf. They were admirably packed.

Yours,

EDWARD TAYLOR.

BROOKSTON, TEXAS.

Randolph Peters, Esq., Dear Sir:—The Peach and Apple trees ordered by mail came to hand in the very best condition. You have certainly mastered the art of packing fruit trees for long voyages, those sent me would have gone to China in good condition.

Respectfully,

W. S. DRUMMOND.

SMITH'S POINT, TEXAS. May 6, 1881.

Mr. Randolph Peters, Dear Sir:—I am pleased to inform you that five of the Japan Persimmons I purchased of you in 1879 are this year in fruit, and they prove to do well.

I remain yours truly,

CHAS. W. ELEY.

INDIAN RUN, Pa., May 20, 1881.

Mr. Randolph Peters, Dear Sir:—The Peach trees came to hand in fine condition, being packed so well for transportation so late in the season. I believe that every one of them will grow, a thing I did not expect. Will send again next spring for another lot.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES A. NELSON.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, April 10, 1881.

Randolph Peters, Esq., Dear Sir:—The trees arrived in splendid condition, being so well packed that nothing could possibly hurt them.

Yours truly,

GREEN & WHINEROY.

LODI, TEXAS.

Randolph Peters, Esq., Dear Sir:—I received to-day the 1878 fruit trees in splendid condition. I am well pleased with them, and the June budded are much finer than I expected.

Respectfully,

D. S. WARNER.

NOTICES FROM SOME OF THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER PAPERS OF THE COUNTRY.

From New York Horticulturist.

At Wilmington, Delaware, we visited the nurseries and pear orchards of Randolph Peters. Here is a large farm of 209 acres, converted into a nursery and experimental grounds. In one field of 20 acres are over 5,000 pear trees, both standard and dwarf, in orchard form, set one-half standards and one-half dwarf, many of them now in bearing. Mr. Peters suggests to all cultivators to keep strawberries out of their pear orchards. He says they are fully as destructive to the trees as the BLIGHT itself. Upon this farm Mr. Peters has a fine block of 156,000 apple trees, two years from bud, the best quality of stock we have ever seen. A little further on is his pear nursery, and his collection of budded peaches. These last are of superior growth, short, stocky and healthy. Twelve miles from this farm he has another at Newark, Del., upon which is grown another pear orchard of 20,000 standard and dwarf, ranging from ten to twenty years, and in full bearing. The trees were loaded down to the ground, and all the fruit was of extraordinary size, sufficiently so to be classed of PREMIUM QUALITY, and such as would gladden the eyes of Dr. Houghten or Mr. Hovey. Upon single trees Mr. Peters has gathered as high as ten baskets each. Among all the 20,000 trees of Mr. Peters, we discovered no signs of blight; not even on the Vicar of Winkfield or Flemish Beauty. This may be due to a fortunate soil, or good location upon the hillside, or the cultivation of corn among the trees, and thus tempering the atmosphere. Mr. Peters has cultivated corn among his trees for a number of years, and by giving trees and corn an abundance of manure has experienced no inconvenience. For the information of our Southern readers, see Mr. Peters' catalogue of apples. Our Northern winter varieties are not suitable for the South, and he advises Southern growers to plant more of their own native winter varieties. For Delaware and Maryland he would advise early varieties, such as Early Harvest and Red Astrachan for market value. These are very productive and profitable, ripening before peaches. His orchards are as well taken care of as specimen trees in his garden, and after a comparison of this system, and that of "CULTIVATION IN GRASS," he finds the one to be a success, and the other a failure, in nearly every instance.

From New York Weekly Tribune of August.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Aug. 18.—On Monday, August 14, a party of gentlemen interested in fruit culture left New York by the 12.30 noon train for Wilmington, Delaware, for the purpose of making a trip of four or five days through the principal peach orchards of Delaware and Eastern Shore of Maryland. On reaching Wilmington, the party was taken care of by a committee, who had made out a programme, and had two double carriages in waiting to drive all the way, affording the visitors a better opportunity of witnessing the extent to which fruit culture is now carried on, from Wilmington down the whole peninsula lying between the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays, which includes the three counties of Delaware and all of the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

The party, when ready to start from Wilmington, numbered seven, and was made up of the following persons: Chas. Downing and Rev. John Forsythe, of Newburgh, New York; Prof. Geo. Thurber, editor of *The Agriculturist*; P. T. Quinn, and Wm. Parry, of New Jersey; E. D. Porter, Esq., Professor of Agriculture in Delaware College, and Randolph Peters, the well-known nurseryman. From Wilmington the party was driven two miles out of town to the extensive nursery grounds of Randolph Peters, where we saw a large stock of young peach trees and other kinds of nursery stock in all stages of growth. On Tuesday morning we drove to Newark, Del., a distance of 14 miles, and, to use a true Hibernian expression, the first large peach-orchard we saw was a pear-orchard, of 20,000 trees, belonging to Mr. Peters. This orchard is about a mile west of the town; the ground is undulating and stony. The trees were planted about half standards and half dwarfs, set 12 feet apart each way. The spaces between the rows have been cropped with corn each year since the trees were planted, and manured with well-rotted yard manure. There are some 30 or 40 varieties in all, but those that have grown and borne best are Buffan, Bartlett, Seckel, Duchess, Lawrence, Howell's, Vicar, Beurre D'Anjou, Doyenne Boussock, Kirtland, Manning's Elizabeth. These trees have had no special care in training, for they are beautifully irregular in shape, many disfigured from the weight of fruit breaking the branches. The crop of Bartletts this year is, without doubt, the best that we have ever seen. The specimens of whole rows of trees would average 12 ounces apiece. I saw nothing in California that would equal the Bartletts in this orchard. The growth of the Lawrence and the average size of the fruit, were unusual here, as we found it all down the Peninsula. Trees of this variety, six years old, would average larger than trees ten years old would in New Jersey or New York.

From the Home, Farm and Orchard.

A party of horticulturists visited some of the peach-orchards of Maryland and Delaware, by invitation. Chas. Downing and Dr. Forsythe of Newburgh, N. Y.; Prof. G. Thurber, of *New York Agriculturist*; P. T. Quinn, agricultural editor of *New York Tribune*; Wm. Parry, of Cinnaminson, N. J.; Prof. E. D. Porter, Professor of Agriculture in Delaware College. Mr. Chas. Downing has kindly furnished for our columns the following notes of the trip.

In the afternoon of the first day the party were met at the Wilmington station by Mr. Randolph Peters and some friends, who were there with carriages, to convey us to the orchards of the vicinity. The same evening we visited at this point, the home, farm and nurseries of Mr. Peters, containing 209 acres, planted in nursery stock and young orchards. Here we saw a pear-orchard of 5,000 trees, eight and nine years old, looking well, no blight, and just coming into bearing. The next morning the party rode to Newark, Del. Here we visited "Fruitland," the farm of Mr. Peters. On this farm is a pear-orchard consisting of 20,000 pear trees, ten to twenty years old—trees vigorous and in fine condition. The varieties planted are mainly Bartlett, Duchess D'Angouleme, Lawrence, Belle Lucrative, Vicar of Winkfield, Seckel, and Onondaga. About one-fifth of the orchard were Bartletts, the fruit of which, taken as a whole, Mr. Downing says was the finest he ever saw, not even excepting those of California. Next to the Bartlett for profit, Mr. Peters ranks the Duchess D'Angouleme, Lawrence, Howell's Seckel, and Vicar of Winkfield. Belle Lucrative succeeds well here, but for want of color does not sell well. Beurre Diel, Flemish Beauty, Beurre Clairgeau, and Sheldon drop their leaves early and do not ripen well. Mr. Peters is an advocate of thorough culture.

From New York Herald.

EXTRACT FROM FARMERS' CLUB REPORT OF ABOVE DATE.

To show how some nurserymen pack the trees that are sent to different parts of the country, a large bundle of trees, weighing probably 200 pounds, was received from Randolph Peters, of Wilmington, Del., which were all packed closely together—Bartlett pear trees and a goodly number of the celebrated Early peach trees, besides other varieties, with damp moss laid between the roots, while a mat of wet moss enveloped the outside. The bundle was then wrapped with fine hay, then covered with long rye straw, placed lengthways of the bundle. A strong cord was then wound round and round the bundle, holding every part so secure that the professional baggage-smashers of our railroads might tumble the bundle about, load and re-load it a score of times, without it coming to pieces, or even getting loose. Trees done up in that manner, it was acknowledged, could be transported with safety to California. On examination the roots were as fresh as if they had just been taken from the nursery.

THE CHAIRMAN.—If such vines and trees as these, having such strong and mat-like roots, and done up in this manner, were received by those who plant trees, we should not hear so many disheartening reports of trees and vines failing to grow.

APPLES.

The apple is the most popular and most valuable of all hardy fruits. Its value on the farm can hardly be over-estimated, and when due attention is paid to the selection of kinds suited to location, having in view kinds suited to the markets you intend them for, it may be justly classed among the best for market-value. It will flourish and produce well in almost any soil or situation where other crops will grow. Thorough culture, with free use of lime and potash, desirable.

The list of apples described under the head of Southern or long-keeping apples, can hardly be over-estimated in value, in all sections where long-keeping apples are desirable, as in Maryland and Delaware, and in all sections south of here. Our country is full of large orchards which were planted to be mostly winter apples. East and West the same varieties are winter apples, but here they are all autumn apples; for example, the Baldwin is ripe here, and all off on the ground from August 10th to September 1st, and can rarely be kept until Christmas, and our towns and villages are dependent on the East and West for their winter apples, when our soil and climate are suitable; and we could grow our own winter apples and make their culture profitable by planting proper kinds. I will here say to the planters of Maryland and Delaware, and many other sections South, we have planted already too many of the so-called winter apples, as they all ripen in the fall at a time when the markets are glutted, and they rarely bring enough to pay the freight on them, where the long-keeping apples would pay from one hundred dollars to three hundred dollars per acre. For a time we should not plant the autumn apples for market; plant only the very earliest, good, market kinds, and long-keeping apples for market value South.

APPLES BY MAIL.

I am now prepared to furnish small, healthy trees, say from 1½ to 3 feet, all of the desirable kinds named in my descriptive catalogue. No charge for packing or postage, and trees guaranteed to hand in order. No order filled by mail for less than \$1.00. Price of apple trees by mail 20 cents each, except where otherwise quoted for new varieties. No charge for packing or postage.

APPLE TREES.

My stock of apple trees comprises all the leading and popular sorts, and is unsurpassed in vigor, thrift and hardiness.

SUMMER APPLES.

American Summer Pearmain. Medium size, oblong; striped and spotted with red; pleasant sub-acid flavor; much esteemed. Tree grows slowly, needs

high cultivation ; does well on sandy soil. Matures from the middle of August to the last of September.

Caleb. Probably a Chester Co., Pa., fruit. Tree vigorous and very productive ; skin yellow ; flesh fine, very sweet and juicy ; excellent for cooking. August and first of September.

Early Harvest. Above medium size, round ; bright straw-color when ripe ; sprightly acid ; a universal favorite, and should be in every collection. Tree grows moderately ; very productive. Ripens last of July and through August.

Early Lippincott. A popular apple in New Jersey. Fruit medium ; pale yellow, richly shaded and striped with red ; flesh tender ; mild sub-acid ; quality good. Ripens a few days before Early Harvest.

Early Sweet Bough Large, oblong, ovate ; pale greenish yellow ; a rich, sprightly sweet. The earliest sweet apple worth cultivation. Tree grows moderately and bears abundantly. Ripens from the middle of July to the middle of August.

Horse. Large, green, acid, fine for cooking and drying. Ripe during July and August ; very productive.

Orange, or Summer Pound Royal. Large, greenish white, covered with dots ; flesh, white fine-grained, mild, sprightly, sub-acid. Trees very productive. A valuable market variety. Late summer and early autumn. Popular in New Jersey. In some sections known as the Orange pie apple.

Red Astrachan. Rather large, roundish, narrowed towards the eye ; nearly covered with a deep crimson ; moderately juicy, with an agreeable rich acid flavor ; very handsome, bears abundantly. A few days later than Early Harvest. Ripens through August.

Summer Hagloe. A large beautiful apple, fine for cooking. Tree erect, vigorous, and productive. August and September.

Summer Queen. Rather large, broad, tapering ; deep yellow, striped and clouded with red ; rather acid, spicy and rich. Tree grows vigorously. Middle of August.

Townsend. Very large and fine, striped with dull red ; one of the best for all purposes. August to September.

Tetofsky. A very hardy Russian apple, profitable for market, and an early bearer. Fruit medium size ; nearly round, a little flattened ; yellow, handsomely spotted with red, with a whitish bloom ; juicy, sprightly acid, and of good quality for table and cooking. July.

Williams' Favorite. Large, oblong ; light red, nearly covered with dark red ; flesh yellowish white, mild and agreeable ; a good market variety. Tree a moderate grower. Ripens from the last of July to the first of September.

Early Strawberry. (Red Strawberry)—Medium size ; mostly covered with deep red ; tender, almost melting, with a mild, fine flavor. Tree a *moderate*, erect grower, and a good bearer ; a beautiful and excellent variety for both orchard and garden. Middle to the end of August.

Primate. (Rough and Ready)—Medium size ; pale yellow, with a blush on the sunny-side ; tender, mild and good ; excellent dessert sort. Tree a *moderate* grower and a good bearer. August and September.

AUTUMN APPLES.

Fall Pippin. Very large, roundish, a little flattened, sometimes ribbed ; rich yellow when ripe ; very tender and mellow ; rich aromatic flavor. October to December.

Jefferis. From Pennsylvania. Medium to large, striped, mostly red ; fine quality, productive. September to October.

Jersey Sweet. Medium, roundish, tapering ; very juicy, sweet, and sprightly flavor ; fine for dessert. Ripens beginning of September, and continues through October.

Porter. Rather large, regular, oblong ; color, clear, glossy bright yellow, and when exposed, with a dull blush next the sun ; flesh rather fine-grained, and abounding with juice ; sprightly, agreeable, aromatic sub-acid ; very good to best. Ripens in September, and deserves general cultivation.

Duchess of Oldenburgh. A large, beautiful Russian apple ; roundish ; streaked red and yellow ; tender, juicy and pleasant. A kitchen apple of best quality

and esteemed by many for the dessert. Tree a vigorous fine grower, and a young and abundant bearer. September. Succeeds well in the Northwest, where most varieties fail.

Maiden's Blush. Medium to large, somewhat flattened; a clear lemon yellow ground, with a bright red cheek; quite acid; excellent for cooking and drying. Bears young, regularly and freely. Matures beginning of September to the last of October.

Rambo. Medium, flat, pale yellow, streaked and marbled with yellowish red; a rich mild sub-acid flavor. October to December.

Wine Apple, Hayes, or English Redstreak. This, without doubt, is one of the finest of all the late autumn or early winter apples. Grown here; tree a good grower; a profuse bearer; might be classed as an annual bearer. Fruit large, covered with red flesh; yellow; fine, sprightly sub-acid flavor. October to January.

Fall Cheese. Virginia apple. Size large; color green, beautifully striped with red; flesh white, sub-acid flavor, and rich aroma; tree a vigorous grower and very productive. September to January.

Beaver Creek. Medium size, regular form; color pale red with green ground, with stripes of deeper red; very handsome; flesh yellowish, crisp, tender, melting sub-acid. October to December.

WINTER APPLES.

Baldwin. Rather large, roundish; striped with yellowish red and crimson on yellow ground; mild, rich sub-acid, high flavor; vigorous grower, and bears abundantly. November to March.

Pennock. Tree a strong, vigorous grower, and very productive; fruit quite large oblique; fine deep red, with faint streaks of yellow; flesh yellow, tender and juicy, with a pleasant half sweet flavor; good. November to March.

Ben Davis (New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak, &c.) A large, handsome, striped apple, of good quality. Tree very hardy, vigorous, and productive; a late keeper; highly esteemed in the West and Southwest.

Fallowalder. Very large, round or slightly conical, of regular form; skin smooth, yellowish green, with a dull red cheek; flesh greenish white, fine-grained; fruit uncommonly fair; very prolific, which renders it highly profitable for orchard culture. November to January; if picked early, till March.

Grimes' Golden (Grimes' Golden Pippin). An apple of the highest quality; equal to the best Newtown Pippin; medium to large size, yellow; tree hardy, vigorous, productive; originally from Virginia; grown in Southern Ohio. January to April.

King of Tompkins County. Large, broad, yellowish red, shaded and striped with crimson; rich, vinous, aromatic, sub-acid flavor. Tree very vigorous, and bears abundantly almost every season. December to April.

Long Island Russet. This apple excels all others of its season as an abundant and constant bearer, its enormous crop often breaking the trees; a vigorous and upright grower, and deserving a place in the smallest collection. January to April.

Ladies' Sweeting. Rather large, roundish, ovate; striped with red on a pale yellowish green, nearly a uniform red to the sun; very tender, juicy, with a sprightly perfumed flavor. The finest winter sweet dessert apple; growth moderate, and bears profusely. December to May.

York Imperial. Large, smooth, irregular; skin greenish, nearly covered with red; flesh crisp and juicy, with a sprightly agreeable flavor. Tree very hardy and productive. February to April.

Lady Apple (Pomme d' Api). A beautiful little dessert fruit; flat, pale yellow, with a brilliant red cheek; flesh crisp juicy, and pleasant. The tree forms a dense, erect head, and bears large crops of fruit in clusters; the fruit sells for the highest prices in New York, London, and Paris. November to May. There are four or five varieties of these described by authors, but this is the best.

Wealthy. Originated near St. Paul, Minn. Fruit medium, roundish; skin smooth

- oily, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine juicy, vinous, sub-acid. Tree very hardy, a *free* grower and productive. December to February
- Nansemond Beauty.** If this apple proves to be what its introducers claim it to be, it will be one of our most valuable winter apples.
- Northern Spy.** Large, roundish, sometimes slightly conical; often striped with dull red on greenish ground; mild, agreeable, sub-acid flavor; first quality. Matures in December and January, and keeps well into June.
- Smokehouse.** Fruit above medium, oblate; skin yellow, shaded and splashed with dark red; flesh yellowish, rather firm, juicy, crisp, rich; a good bearer. September to February.
- Rhode Island Greening.** Large, roundish; dark green, juicy; a lively, rich, acid flavor; nearly a universal favorite, and first-class fruit; does poorly south of middle Ohio and Pennsylvania. November to March.
- Russet, Roxbury or Boston.** Medium to large, flattened; a dull green, with brownish russet; rich sub-acid flavor; an excellent and very popular market fruit; a great bearer and late keeper. January to June.
- Ridge Pippin.** One of the most valuable on account of its productiveness and good keeping. During the unfavorable seasons it has been uniformly productive; skin yellow, sprinkled with cinnamon dots; flesh juicy, crisp, with a mild almost saccharine flavor. In use in March and April.
- Roman Stem.** An apple of extra good quality, and well adapted to a light soil and southern latitude. Keeps well, and is a splendid table fruit.
- Smith's Cider.** Large, pale yellow and red, changing to deep red; tender, juicy, sub-acid. The tree is a fine, good grower, producing heavy crops of fine apples. November to February.
- Talman's Sweeting.** Medium, round; whitish yellow; rich, sweet flavor; very productive. Trees grow strong, rapidly and in good shape. November to April.
- Turn of Lane or Winter Strawberry.** Medium size, striped and shaded with red; sprightly sub-acid; prized as a late keeper; valuable.
- White French Pippin.** Large, greenish yellow; flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid, and sprightly. Tree a fine grower; flavor resembling the Newtown Pippin. January to May.
- Wagener.** Rather large, oblate, a little ribbed; shaded and indistinctly striped with pale red on a warm yellow ground; very aromatic flavor; a first-rate apple. Ripens through the winter.
- White Doctor.** A Pennsylvania apple, very vigorous growth, and productive; fruit large, greenish yellow, remarkably fine; flesh tender; flavor sprightly. September and October.
- Winesap.** Everywhere esteemed as one of the best and most productive of the late varieties; succeeds well in a great variety of soils. Extensively cultivated for market, and regarded in the South as the best keeping winter apple. Keeps till May.
- Rome Beauty.** Fruit large, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with stripes and shades of bright red; flesh yellow, juicy, crisp, sub-acid. Tree, a moderate grower; popular in the Southwest. October and December.

A SELECT LIST OF POPULAR SOUTHERN OR LONG-KEEPING APPLES.

This list should be planted more extensively in Maryland and Delaware than the Western kinds, where parties expect to get a winter or good keeping apple for home or farm use, and for the supply of the local towns and villages, where thousands of bushels of them would be consumed annually, and at good prices, if to be had. For many years the towns and villages in Maryland and Delaware have no apples unless the merchants buy and bring in the Western apples. This would not be the case if farmers would pay proper attention to varieties, and buy their fruit of responsible parties.

Holladay. A new Virginia apple; yellow and good. February.

- Holly.** Medium, deep red on yellow ground, flesh sugary, juicy and aromatic. November to March; tree vigorous grower, branches slender.
- Lawver.** (New, origin Platte County, Mo.) Large, roundish flat, mild sub-acid, very heavy and hard, beautiful dark red, the handsomest of all the extra late keepers, very valuable as a late market sort. Tree a vigorous, good grower, very hardy and bears well. This variety is to-day the most promising late market apple before the public. January to June.
- Maun Apple.** Fruit medium to large; skin deep yellow, often with a shade of brownish red; flesh yellow, tender, mild, pleasant, sub-acid; good to very good. Ripe January to April in New York State; keeps until July; desirable apple South, or where long-keepers are desirable.
- Nero.** A very beautiful winter apple. Tree a good grower and a profuse bearer. Extremely popular in New Jersey, where it is sought after and planted largely. Prized for its good size, fine appearance, and remarkable keeping quality. I should say this apple was a seedling of the Carthouse, retaining all the good qualities of its parent, but much larger in size. No orchard in Maryland, Delaware, or the South, can afford to be without this apple, where a long-keeper and a good and beautiful apple is desirable.
- Rawle's Jenneting.** A Virginia apple of very good quality. This variety is noted for its peculiar habit of blooming later in the spring than any other, often furnishing a full crop when other varieties have been destroyed by frost. Hence the synonym of Never-fail, by which it is generally known in this region. Medium size, striped with dull red, and keeps remarkably well.
- Limber Twig.** A well-known Southern apple. About medium size; color dull purplish red; flavor sub-acid, rich, aromatic; tree thrifty and very productive.
- Milan.** Rather below medium size, smooth, yellow, covered with marbled red and indistinct stripes; flesh white, tender, crisp, juicy; flavor sub-acid; tree a regular annual bearer. November to February.
- Nickajack.** An apple of high Southern reputation. Fruit large, roundish; skin striped and splashed with crimson; flesh yellow, tender, crisp, juicy, with a fine, rich, sub-acid flavor. November to April.
- Berry.** A long-keeping variety from Virginia; medium size, red striped. November to March.
- Culasaga.** Rather large, yellowish, mostly shaded and striped with dark crimson; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, with a very mild, rich, almost saccharine flavor. January to April.
- Domine.** Large size, flat, striped with red; flesh white, juicy, firm; mild, sub-acid, sprightly, pleasant flavor; keeps through winter into spring; a rapid grower and prodigious bearer. This variety is well deserving of extensive cultivation.
- Abram.** Medium, striped with red; flesh rather firm, with an agreeable aromatic flavor; a good bearer, and keeps well. April.
- Carthouse.** A handsome fruit from Virginia; a good table fruit from February to May. A very hardy, vigorous, and fruitful tree; skin very smooth and handsome, richly streaked with red and yellow; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and rich, tender and sprightly in spring. Keeps until May.
- Shockley.** Medium, conical, always regular; yellow, with a bright crimson cheek; flesh firm, sweet, or sub-acid flavor. Tree very erect, vigorous, exceedingly productive; ripens in October, and has been kept until following August. Although this apple cannot be classed as first quality, it is yet the most popular winter variety we cultivate. It produces large and regular crops, the fruit is uniformly of fine size, beautiful appearance, and the trees bear very young.
- Stark.** Large; skin greenish yellow, splashed all over with light and dark red. Its large size, fine appearance, and fine keeping qualities make it valuable for Southern planting, or where long keepers are desirable.
- Pewaukee.** Origin Pewaukee, Wis. Raised from the seed of the Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate; skin bright yellow, striped and splashed with dark red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; quality good; esteemed especially for its hardiness. Tree vigorous. January to May.
- Welford's Yellow.** (Origin, Essex County, Va.) A rapid grower and a great bearer; fruit small; yellow, red blush; flesh tender, sub-acid. Keeps well until June.

Gibbs Apple. Medium to large; white, slightly shaded with brown next to sun; mild sub-acid, and one of the longest keepers in the list of long-keeping varieties, keeping in ordinary cellar until July and August the next season after produced. It is an accidental seedling found on the farm of Benjamin Gibbs, near Middletown, Kent County, Del.

Langford Seedling Apple. A seedling of great promise. Original tree now growing in the lot of a colored man, on Langford Bay, Kent County, Maryland. Apple of large size, red and striped, and for Southern culture possesses more good qualities than any apple that I am acquainted with. Tree hardy and a good grower; bears annual crops; fruit of excellent quality; and its superior keeping qualities recommend it to all. Keeping until May and June with ordinary treatment, where the "Baldwin" raised in the same section will not keep longer than Christmas. No farmer or fruit-grower should be without this apple.

Willow Twig. Large, roundish, greenish yellow, striped with dull red; flesh firm, rather tough. A vigorous, early bearer, and considered valuable in the South and West where it is popular; profitable as a late keeper till April or May.

Stevenson's Winter. Medium to large; green, covered with bloom; flesh firm, juicy and spicy. Tree fine grower and regular bearer. Keeps until May.

Yates. Size small; dark red, with numerous gray spots; ripens in November, keeps until March; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and aromatic; tree a splendid grower and profuse yearly bearer.

Brooks' Pippin. Large, yellow, showy, juicy, rich and excellent; vigorous and productive. November to May.

Walbridge. This apple originated in the West, and is valuable for its hardiness, productiveness, and late keeping in a cold climate. Fruit medium, oblate, regular; skin pale yellow when fully mature, shaded with red; flesh white, fine crisp, tender, juicy, mild sub-acid. January to May.

Piedmont Pippin. A Virginia apple, supposed to be a seedling of Albemarle Pippin. Fruit large, roundish oblate; skin greenish yellow with some brown dots; flesh pale yellow, half fine, crisp, tender, juicy, rich, sub-acid. This is a high-flavored dessert apple, with which it combines the quality of long keeping. November to March.

Pilot. A native of East Virginia; very large, rounded and regularly formed; noted for its fine keeping qualities; skin greenish yellow, striped and mottled with red; flesh yellowish, firm, and rich, with a sub-acid flavor; most delicious; tree a vigorous grower. December to April.

CRAB APPLES.

Hugh's Virginia Crab. Size small, round, with dull red streaks on greenish, yellow ground. This is the best cider apple known.

Waugh's Crab. Large, bright red, sweet, juicy, excellent, productive. Valuable for cider.

Hyslop Crab. Is perfectly hardy. Fruit crisp, sprightly acid flavor; color dark crimson, with a rich purple bloom, and hangs in beautiful clusters. It is later than the Transcendent, and should be in every collection.

Montreal Beauty. Fruit large, roundish oblate, bright yellow, mostly covered and shaded with rich red; flesh yellowish, rich, firm, acid; one of the most beautiful of all the Crabs. September to October.

Winter Gem. Season from November to February.

Lady Elgin. Season from September to January.

Kishwanka. Season from January to June.

Red Siberian. About an inch in diameter, brilliant scarlet cheek on a pale yellow, red ground; very productive, and bears very young; good for jelly.

Large Red Siberian. Much larger than the above; pale red and yellow.

Transcendent Siberian or Triumphant. Large and beautiful; very productive.

Yellow Siberian. Larger than common Red; a fine, rich yellow. Productive.

PEAR TREES.

Size. Standards of two or three years' growth are from four and a half to six feet high. Dwarfs of two years' average two and a half to four feet. These are the most suitable sizes for safe transportation and planting. Plant standards not less than 20 feet. Dwarfs will do as well at 10 feet, and may be advantageously used to occupy the spaces between the standards. They have the further recommendation of bearing earlier than standards.

Varieties. Some kinds succeed best on their own roots, as standards; others on Anger's Quince roots, as dwarfs; while many do well in either form.

For the benefit of those who are not informed as to the kinds that do best as standard or dwarf, I mark a few of the best kinds that do best as standards or as dwarfs; also the kind that will do both as standards and dwarfs. For dwarfs only marked **D.**, for standards only **S.**, for standards and dwarfs both **S. & D.** In planting dwarf pears be sure to plant 3 to 4 inches below the bud or inoculation; by planting in this way, the trees will become a standard by the pear taking root and the quince dying out, but before this takes place, the habit of the tree is fixed as a dwarf by a proper system of pruning, and will always remain as a dwarf by keeping the new growth well shortened in each year. My experience is, up to this date, that pear orchards grown in this way are the best and most profitable to the market grower, as well as the amateur grower. I find that orchards grown on this principle, that is, plant dwarfs as above and allow the pear to take root and the tree to become a standard, as described above, the limbs to branch from near the ground, are much less liable to what we call body or frozen sap blight, which is the worst form of blight we have to contend with in this section. It forms a dark spot on the body of the tree at some part between the collar, at surface of ground, and where the tree branches, and in a few months this blight girdles the whole tree. Many hundreds are lost annually by this form of blight, which is much worse than the common fire-blight. Now, my experience is, that where planted as dwarfs as above, and allowed to become standards, branches to start from near the ground, the tree will have as much fruiting capacity as if started as standards, and they are rarely attacked with the body or frozen sap blight, and if at all, on one of the large limbs, and you don't, necessarily, lose the whole tree, as where this blight attacks the main body of the standard.

I have over 20,000 pear trees in orchard form, most of them now in bearing, and will be happy to advise with parties who intend to plant largely, as to proper varieties to plant in different sections.

SUMMER PEARS.

S. & D. Bartlett. Large, clear yellow; very juicy and melting; a delicious, highly perfumed flavor; one of the *very best*; succeeds well on both pear and quince; a good grower; bears early and abundantly. End of August and beginning of September.

Souvenir du Congress. This new foreign pear is attracting a good deal of interest. Fruit quite large; skin smooth, a handsome yellow at maturity, with red or carmine on the side exposed to the sun; flesh much like Bartlett, with less of its musky flavor. Tree a poor grower. First of August.

S. & D. Beurre Giffard. Medium; pale yellowish green; dull reddish brown cheek; very juicy; a mild refreshing sweet; an excellent pear. First to middle of August.

S. Bloodgood. Small, nearly round; yellow, with russet dots; melting, with a rich, sugary, highly aromatic flavor. Beginning of August.

S. & D. Brandywine. Medium; yellowish green and russet; juicy and melting; fine flavor. Last of August and beginning of September.

Dearborn's Seedling. Below medium, yellowish; very juicy and melting sweet and sprightly flavor; very fine; bears young. Middle of August.

- S. & D. Doyenne d'Ete.** Small, roundish obovate; clear yellow, shaded with red; a very fine, juicy, sweet pear; tree is very vigorous, productive, and bears young. First of August.
- S. & D. Manning's Elizabeth.** Medium size, bright yellow, lively red cheek; flesh white, juicy, and very melting; sprightly, perfumed flavor. August.
- LeConte or Chinese Pear.** Supposed to be a hybrid between the old China Sand Pear and a cultivated variety. Fruit large, pyriform, skin smooth, pale yellow, quality good; tree of remarkable vigor and rapid growth; ripens about two weeks before Bartlett, and the Keiffer two to three weeks after Bartlett, which puts the LeConte on the market at a time when there are no large pears to compete with it, and I think makes the LeConte the most desirable of the two, if to be planted for market value; foliage luxuriant; has so far been entirely free from blight; extremely prolific; fruit ships well, and has been sold in Boston and New York markets at very high prices. Does well, and extremely popular South. Origin Georgia.
- S. Kirtland.** Raised by Prof. Kirtland, of Cleveland, Ohio. Medium size, similar in appearance and quality to the Seckel, from which it is a seedling; it is a very vigorous grower, and productive. September.
- Moyamensing.** Large size, irregular, obovate, light yellow, sweet and juicy, and fine flavor; good grower on both pear and quince. August and September.
- Madeleine.** Medium; yellowish green; juicy, melting; sweet, delicate flavor; one of the best early pears; an early bearer and fruitful. Last of July.
- Osband's Summer.** Medium; clear yellow, with a reddish brown cheek; flesh a little coarse; juicy; a mild, sweet, sugary flavor. Middle of August.
- Ott.** Small, quite round; yellow; melting and rich; a delicious, high-flavored pear, resembling Seckel; does well on both pear and quince. Beginning, to middle of August.
- Rostiezer.** Rather small; dull green; one of the richest-flavored summer pears; succeeds well on both standard and dwarf. End of August and beginning of September.
- Tyson.** Rather above medium size, melting, juicy, sweet, and fine-flavored; tree very vigorous and rapid grower; one of the finest summer varieties; origin, Jenkintown, Penna.
- S. Washington.** A medium size, beautiful, and a very good pear; native of Delaware. Tree a moderate grower and good bearer. Middle of September.

AUTUMN PEARS.

- S. & D. Beurre d'Anjou (Ne Plus Meuris).** Large, obovate; light greenish, with russet, shaded with dull crimson next to the sun; rich, melting; fine vinous flavor; it is a fine, vigorous grower both on pear and quince; productive. October and November.
- Rutter.** Rather large, skin rough, greenish yellow, with some russet; flesh white, juicy, sweet and slightly vinous; very good; bears early and abundantly. September and October.
- S. & D. Belle Lucrative, or Fondante d'Automne.** Medium; pale yellowish green; exceedingly juicy, melting, sugary, rich, and delicious; one of the best. September and October.
- S. Beurre Bosc.** Large; dark yellow; very buttery; rich and perfumed; sweet; first quality; does not succeed on quince. Last of September to last of October.
- Beurre Clairgeau.** Very large, sometimes weighing 20 ounces; a cinnamon russet, with reddish cheek; melting, very juicy, sprightly flavor; a splendid variety. October.
- Beurre Golden.** Large; golden yellow; very buttery and melting, with a rich, vinous flavor; first quality; bears regularly and abundantly. Middle of September.
- S. & D. Buffum.** Medium; deep yellow, with brownish red cheek; buttery, sweet, and excellent flavor. Tree grows remarkably strong and upright on the quince, and bears large and regular crops.

- Kieffer.** Origin near Philadelphia, where the original tree, now twelve years old, has not failed to yield a large crop of fruit for seven years past. It is a seedling of China Sand Pear, supposed to have been crossed with Bartlett. So far it has been entirely blight proof. Fruit medium to large; skin yellow, with a bright vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality very good. Matures in its place of origin from September to October. Tree very vigorous, healthy foliage, and in every respect similar to LeConte, except that its leaves are more narrow. Succeeds upon either the pear or quince stocks. Two-year old trees budded upon quince stocks often produce fruit the second year from bud.
- S. & D. Clapp's Favorite.** The great American seedling; a cross between Bartlett and Flemish Beauty.
- S. & D. Doyenne Boussock.** Large, obovate, rough; deep yellow, with red russet cheek in the sun; melting, very delicious and aromatic. Tree is very vigorous and productive, and one of the best varieties to cultivate on quince. September to October.
- D. Duchess d'Angoulême.** Very large; sometimes weighs over a pound; dull greenish yellow, with some russet; buttery, very juicy, rich and excellent flavor; much the best on quince. October.
- S. Flemish Beauty.** Large; pale yellow, with a dull blush; flesh not very fine grained, but juicy, melting, very saccharine and rich. Tree grows fine; bears early and abundantly; must be gathered early. Last of September. Leaf blights in Maryland and Delaware.
- S. & D. Howell.** Large, oval, clear yellow; often with colored cheek; fine quality, vigorous, fine grower. September.
- D. Louise Bonne de Jersey.** Large; pale green, with brownish red cheek; very juicy and melting, with rich and excellent flavor. September and October. Fails in field culture in Maryland and Delaware.
- Beurre Diel.** Large, broad, dull yellow, a little cross grained, but rich and sugary; does well both on pear and quince stock. September to December, if picked and ripened in the house. Of no value in Maryland or Delaware; leaf blights badly.
- S. & D. Onondaga.** Large; clear, glossy yellow, approaching to orange at maturity; tinged with light red to the sun; uncommonly juicy, and exquisite flavor; first quality. Tree hardy and vigorous; excellent on both pear and quince. September.
- S. & D. Seckel.** Small, regularly formed; brownish green, becoming yellowish, with a deep brownish red cheek; buttery, very juicy, and melting; peculiarly rich, spicy, and highest flavored pear known. September and October.
- S. Shelden.** Medium to large; yellow, russet, and red; a very excellent and promising variety. Tree a fair grower and productive. October.
- Swan's Orange.** (See Onondaga).
- St. Urbaniste.** (Beurre Piquery). Large; pale yellow. Good grower, both on pear and quince, and good bearer. October and November.

JAPANESE PEARS.

While none of the varieties of this class are, so far as fruited in Europe, of a quality that will admit them among our table sorts, yet they are so wonderfully healthy, of such luxuriant growth, and very prolific in fruit bearing, that they may be used in the production of seedlings from which a new race of good pears will doubtless be derived. From the crossing of these varieties with our leading sorts, we may, ere long, expect a new race of Pears, combining great vigor of growth, entire freedom from blight, with great fertility and good quality. They are offered with this end in view, and we believe them worthy of the attention of progressive pomologists.

The varieties are all of the type of the old China Sand, but with still larger leaves. The descriptions are copied from those received from Japan.

Daimyo. Very large. Ripens October.

Mikado. Medium, round, russety. September.

Madame Von Siebold. Small. September, October.

WINTER PEARS.

- S. & D. Reurre Easter.** Large; yellowish green and some russet; very buttery; melting, juicy and sweet, rich flavor; succeeds best as a dwarf. Late winter.
- S. & D. Baronne de Mello, q.** A new pear, of medium size; russeted; vigorous and productive.
- Glout Morceau.** Large; pale greenish yellow; buttery; very melting with a rich, sugary flavor; one of the most delicious of winter pears. December. Worthless in Maryland and Delaware; blight badly.
- Mount Vernon.** A very good new pear, of medium to large size; light russet on yellow ground, brownish red in the sun; flesh yellowish, juicy, melting, slightly vinous and aromatic. October and November.
- S. & D. Lawrence.** Rather large; pale yellowish green, with small patches of greenish brown; melting, juicy; very rich and sugary flavor; bears regular and abundant crops; an excellent variety. October to March.
- Passe Colmar.** Large; yellow at maturity; buttery and juicy, with a rich sweet-aromatic flavor; first quality; tree grows thriftily, and bears very abundantly. December and January.
- Triomphe de Jodoigne.** (Delices de Jodoigne). Very large, pyriform, uneven surface, with a blush; very fine quality, of musky flavor; a very fine, strong grower, and productive. November and December.
- Josephine de Malines.** Medium size; pale greenish yellow, with rich brown cheek, more or less russeted; flesh melting, juicy, sweet, and very agreeable. November to February.
- S. & D. Vicar of Winkfield, or Le Cure.** Pale yellow, with a brownish cheek; generally juicy, with a good, sprightly flavor; does well on both standards and dwarfs. November to January.
- Winter Nelis.** Yellow, nearly covered with russet; very melting, abounding with juice, of a rich saccharine, aromatic flavor. Tree a poor and straggling grower. December to middle of January.
- Duchess de Bordeaux.** Medium size; skin thick, green, changing to yellow, with russet lines and dots; flesh white, tender and sweet. December to February.

PEACHES.

PEACH TREES A SPECIALTY.

To my patrons and all fruit growers. In issuing this, my twenty-eighth annual catalogue, I offer a list of new and well-tested varieties of peaches, from the very earliest to the very latest kinds, all of which have been well and fairly tested, except where noted otherwise in description. I feel assured that the very early and the very late kinds I now offer, for years to come must be the most profitable market varieties to plant.

Briggs Red May, High's Early Canada, Honneywell, and a number of others, all extra early, have all been more or less fruited in all sections where Peaches do well; and I find, so far, the Early Alexander and Amsden's June are doing the best in most sections. There is still a large list of Extra Early kinds, yet on trial, and in a few years we may be able to select a few of the very best, and discard the others, among the Extra Early sorts.

Among the extra late I still recommend Christiana, Brandywine, Wilkins' or Ringold Cling, Silver Medal, Bilyeu's Late October, Geary's Hold-on, Shipley's Late Red, Walker's Variegated Free, Gray Rare Ripe Newington Cling.

Most of the above ripen at a time when we have no large fine Peaches.

SOIL AND EXPOSURE.

Almost any soil that will grow good corn crops will grow good peaches.

MANURES.

Stable manure always good ; bone is good ; and wood ashes or potash in some form should be used for peach trees ; in no case put manure in the holes with the roots when planting.

AGE OF TREES.

Plant no trees more than one year from *bud*. And we find our June budded trees which have made their growth in four months from budding, greatly preferable to the year old trees, always making larger trees at three years old in the orchard than the one year old tree.

I will be pleased to advise and recommend a proper list for any location, as we give several kinds in one ripening, when one or not more than two varieties ripening at same time is desirable in most cases.

PLANTING.

Plant twenty feet apart each way. Plough and prepare ground as you would for other crops ; mark out shallow one way, the second way use a large plough with a pair of good horses, and plough as deep as possible, running at least twice in each furrow. This saves digging holes with a spade and saves much labor in planting. Puddle roots of trees or dip them in thick mud before dropping the trees at their proper places. Have a boy to hold the trees up in the centre of each crossing and no time need be lost in running backward and forward in sighting the trees, which consumes much time to no purpose.

In Maryland and Delaware after the trees are set out, trim off all branches and cut back the main stem to within $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet from the ground. Trimming and cutting back should be done in the spring, even when planting is done in the fall. And when the new shoots push out, we pass over the orchard and rub off all the sprouts except what are wanted to make a well-balanced head, being careful not to let two sprouts start opposite each other so as to avoid forked trees, as heavy weight of foliage and fruit causes them to split and ruin the tree. We plant corn among them for three summers ; this insures good culture and gives you trees of good growth, with capacity to produce good crops the third and fourth years from planting. To secure good crops and good fruit, the orchard must be cultivated well each year to keep up good growth on the trees, as this year's growth produces the fruit next year.

Cultivate each year and never sow orchards in grain or grass ; plough shallow in spring, and cultivate during summer. The wash I recommend, if applied annually will keep the borer away. Two-thirds of the diseases and premature loss of peach trees are caused by the borer.

The selection of varieties has been made with special reference to the quality of the fruit, combined with the greatest hardiness of the tree, and the market value on the fruit ; those varieties showing a tendency to an early decline, having been rejected from the list, and those which have succeeded best and lasted longest, grown in large quantities.

We have been at considerable pains to have a selection of those varieties which have proved the most profitable to those growing fruit for market, and intend adding hereafter such as, on trial, prove to be especially adapted for that purpose.

I have many years made the peach a specialty. I hope still to excel in that particular branch, while I shall keep up a full stock of everything usually found in a first-class nursery.

Plant 16 to 20 feet, according to quality of soil, give more room in good soil always.

JUNE BUDDED PEACH TREES.

The June budded tree is a beautiful clean-grown tree, particularly well-rooted, taken up with all the roots and fibre, and in all cases, where tested, has proved superior

to the tree grown in the ordinary way. They are peculiarly adapted for long carriage, via mail or express.

By this principle of propagating, we have accomplished in one season what, by the old process, requires two years to accomplish. The younger the tree attains a medium or first-class size, with matured wood and good fibrous roots, the better. Trees standing in the nursery a long time become stunted, and do not retain their natural vigor. Large, overgrown trees, void of the requisite qualities, are unprofitable on account of high freights; and, for their general worth when set in orchards, young, stocky trees of fair size, well set with buds to form a properly balanced head, are always preferable.

They are grown or propagated on an entire new principle; the seed planted, the seedling grown and budded, then cut back and the bud started and grown to a good, healthy, clean tree, well headed and wood well ripened, the trees from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, strong and stocky and are always taken up with the tap roots and other roots. All perfect trees grown and ready for the planter in seven months, while it takes two years to grow a tree on the old principle. I claim the June budded tree, although small when set out, to be hardier, longer-lived, and more productive than the trees that are propagated in the old way. In removing older and larger trees from the nursery, the tap roots are always cut off from five to eight inches below the surface. This facilitates digging and planting, but it changes the future character of the tree. Now nature intended the Pear, Apple, Cherry, and the Peach should grow with tap roots, so all would grow if the seed were planted and the seedling grafted or budded and let grow where the seedling comes up. But when you cut the taps off of a two or three year old tree they rarely ever tap again, but throw out lateral or surface roots, changing the whole character of the roots and tree. The peach tree becomes less hardy, more readily affected by draught, and heat, and cold. For twenty-five years in the great Peach belt on the Delaware and Chesapeake Peninsula, I have had Peach growers ask me why it was that when our choice varieties of peaches came up from seed, true to name, such as Troth, Early York, old Mixen, Crawford's Early, Late, etc., why these trees that come up in this way and are allowed to grow and bear where they come up, are so much hardier, longer-lived, living and bearing fruit in many cases as long again as the large trees transplanted from the Nurseries, bearing fruit when the transplanted orchards bear nothing. A long and careful observation has led me to know this to be the case. And I am fully satisfied from careful observation that the cutting the tap root and changing roots all to surface roots is the cause of this wonderful difference. I claim this holds good in regard to the standard Pears and Apples. Also I claim for the June Budded Peach, as stated above, it is hardier, longer-lived, and will bear fruit when trees propagated on the old plan will not bear, all owing to the fact that the tree is procured from the seed in a few months, and when taken up the tap roots and all other roots are taken up whole and perfect, and planted out again with tap and all roots perfect, and when it grows to be a large bearing tree, the tap roots are with it perfect as nature intended it should be. Again, the June Budded trees, as a rule, when all else is equal, will be larger trees and have more fruiting capacity at a bearing age, say three and four years, than the old style of trees, planted without tap roots. I could say as much in regard to apples—but one thing at a time.

It is hard to change old customs and usages. Again, our fruit growers will come to know that the cheap, or much-for-your-money principle, will not continue to hold good, as fruits become more plentiful and cheaper, in our markets. In 1875, the year of the great glut crop on the Peninsula, the man who started right, and kept right, made from \$75 to \$125 per acre, while thousands all around these few successful men, sent their fruit to market, and the poor quality of the fruit to start with, and the slovenly manner in which it was put on the market, the first few shipments brought the owner in debt, and in thousands of cases they abandoned their crops, and allowed their peaches to rot in their orchards. To be successful now, select only the very best kinds suited to the market you intend them for. Plant no more trees than you can attend to and grow properly, and gather and handle the fruit in a proper manner while ripening, for poor varieties of fruit or good varieties badly grown and badly handled, will not pay any longer. Even when our markets are full, good fruit will always command fair prices. I have in some cases sent as many as 1000 June budded peach trees at a time to one planter 4000 miles by mail, and to hand in good order. This is a great advantage to parties not living near railroads or express offices.

The late Col. E. Wilkins, of Kent Co., Md., one of the largest peach growers in this country, if not in the world, who has planted largely for several years of the June budded trees, and who has 20,000 or more of trees propagated in this way, says that they are much superior to trees planted by the side of those grown in the ordinary way: and that he would plant the June budded tree if he had to pay \$30 to \$50 per 1000 more for them than for the same kind propagated in the old way.

THE EVAPORATOR.

A new industry with the Peach growers of Maryland and Delaware. Since we have commenced to evaporate the soft or over ripe fruit, and the cull or small sized, and the poorer varieties of the Peach, it has saved an immense quantity of of fruit that was formerly wasted thereby saving large amounts of money to the growers of our country, that was formerly lost or wasted. The evaporators, now in use, are mostly patented, or so claim to be, and sold at very high prices. We want cheaper machines and those with more capacity. We find where 300 baskets in 24 hours are claimed, that the growers can only turn out in 24 hours about 200 baskets.

I know many personally who are evaporating and they say they clear more money on the poor cull fruit evaporated, than they do on the very best fruit they ship; and there is orchards now being planted with the view of evaporating only; the supply of good evaporated fruit not being half equal to the demand now if each large grower had one or more evaporators there would be no breaking down of the market in seasons of full crops.

A $\frac{3}{4}$ basket of peeled peaches, average yield when cured, $3\frac{1}{2}$. Sell for 25c to 30c per lb.

Cost of Peeling, - - - - - .10 cts.

Cost of Evaporating, - - - - - .54 "

A $\frac{3}{4}$ Basket makes $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. If good, sell for from 12 to 15 cts. per lb.

Preparing and placing on Trays, - - - - - .05 "

Cost of Evaporating, - - - - - .54 "

The difference alone in Freight charges between green fruit and the Evaporated would be an immense profit to large growers of our section.

The following rotation for ripening holds good all in sections. Keep in mind that young, thrifty, well-cultivated trees will ripen later than old, neglected trees.

FIRST RIPENING.

In this, the first ripening, I have a long list, all claiming to be from eight days to three weeks earlier than Hale's Early—all sufficiently well tested to show that what is claimed for them in regard to time of ripening is correct.

Early Alexander. This peach originated in Logan County Ill., and put on the market by Messrs. J. Capp & Son. Of large size, good color and quality, and ripening two weeks before the Hale's Early. I have fruited this peach for years, and find it to come up to all that is claimed for it—one of the best extra early kinds.

Amsden's June. A new variety originated on the farm of Mr. L. C. Amsden, and possessing a combination of valuable points unequaled, we think, in any other fruit. It is large, beautiful, and excellent; and more fragrant than any other peach known. Ripens two weeks before Hale's Early. For years it has been fruited extensively in all sections of our country where the peach will thrive. The Early Alexander and Amsden's June resemble each other closely in all particulars, and both good.

Honeywell. A new variety, raised by John Honeywell, Randolph, Ohio; a handsome early peach, ripening a week or two before Hale's Early. Tree is vigorous and productive. Fruit medium, nearly globular; skin greenish white, nearly covered with light and dark rich red; flesh whitish, juicy, melting, sweet and very good; adheres slightly to the stone.

High's Early Canada. A seedling raised by Abraham High, Jordon, Ontario; fruit is very similar in size, form, color and quality to Alexander's Early, Amsden's June and Honeywell.

Waterloo. Medium to large. Whitish green in shade red or dark crimson in the

sun; a peach of great promise and said to ripen before Amsden's June or Early Alexander.

Gov. Garland. Originated in Bentonville, Arkansas, in 1877. It is described as large, averaging $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, of rich, rosy hue, delicious in flavor and of an exquisite fragrance. Said to be three or four days earlier than Amsden.

Downing is fully TWO WEEKS ahead of Hale's.

Saunders is from 10 to 12 days in advance of the latter, and **WILDER** is from 8 to 10 days before Hale's.

Wilder. In size, quality and appearance, there is not much difference between the three varieties, except that Saunders is a little more oblong than the others.

Downing and Saunders, the foliage and young wood, mildews badly while young, with me.

Early Beatrice. Fruit medium size, mottled red cheek; a seedling of Thomas Rivers, England, ripening two weeks before the Hale's Early. It has been tested in large orchards in this country, and many hundreds of bushels of it thrown on the New York and Philadelphia markets, commanding high prices. I would add here that I consider the Early Alexander and Amsden's June, both of them better in all respects than the Early Beatrice.

Brice's June. A new Kansas peach; large; color rich, dark red, of uniform size and excellent quality. Said to be a week earlier than Amsden; freestone.

Hynes' Surprise. Origin Howell county, Mo. Medium size; dark red; good quality; freestone. Also said to be a week earlier than Amsden.

Briggs' Red May. Originated with Mr. Briggs, of California. Fully two weeks earlier than Hale's. It has been pretty generally tested throughout the country, and pronounced good among extra early peaches.

SECOND RIPENING.

Early Louise. Medium size, bright red, melting, very juicy, and excellent; the very finest of early peaches. Ripens eight days earlier than Hale's Early. This peach not so early by a few days as the Early Beatrice, but is preferred by many on account of its being a much larger peach.

THIRD RIPENING.

Early Rivers. Large; pale straw color, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, with a rich, racy flavor. Ripens four days earlier than Hale's Early. Seedling of Thomas Rivers; description his.

FOURTH RIPENING.

Ploughden Seedling. It is claimed that this peach is earlier than Hale's Early, large as Early York, and good bearer, free from rot. I have fruited several trees of it and pronounce it Hale's Early.

Hale's Early. A variety ripening early. It is more highly colored than Large Early York, nearly as large in size. The trees are remarkable for early bearing and great productiveness, and sometimes produce full crops when all other kinds fail in same locality. In Maryland and Delaware the fruit, as a rule, rots on the trees before fully ripe, or will rot so badly in shipping as to be of no value as a market fruit; grown here.

FIFTH RIPENING.

Troth's Early Red. Has been largely planted. It is necessary to a regular succession, and being a good shipping fruit for an early variety, it must retain an important place.

Mountain Rose. It excels Troth's Early Red in size and quality; it will certainly take the place of that variety in standard lists. Ripens with Troth or right after. One of our best sorts.

Fleitas or Yellow St. John. Large, roundish, orange yellow, with a deep red cheek; juicy, sweet and highly flavored; flesh yellow. Ripens with Early Tillot-

son, and lasts longer. Origin, New Orleans; identical with May Beauty of Louisiana.

Amelia. Large; beautiful; skin white, mostly covered with bright red; juicy, high-flavored, excellent.

SIXTH RIPENING.

Large Early York. The very best of its season. Quite distinct from the Early York of the books, sometimes designated a "true" or "serrate" Early York, which is not at all desirable as a market fruit. It is identical with Honest John of New Jersey, and scarcely, if at all distinct from George the Fourth, Walter's Early, Livingston, New York Rarieripe, and Early Rarieripe of some.

SEVENTH RIPENING.

Foster. Considered one of the very best peaches of American origin: was originated near Boston. Yellow freestone; it is a very large, round peach, fully as large as Crawford's Early, and of much better quality, the fruit running uniform in size. Ripens with Early York or a few days before Crawford's Early.

EIGHTH RIPENING.

Crawford's Early. A magnificent yellow-fleshed American Seedling Peach. The trees are moderate growers and very productive; fruit of large size, and highly colored. Ripens at the right time to fill a season between Large Early York and Old Mixon Free. The true old-fashioned Crawford's Early has become almost extinct, and we find no true Crawford's Early in our orchards, but instead, a small dark red, yellow fleshed Melocotoon that has been propagated and planted extensively for Crawford's Early, erroneously. The true Crawford's Early is a valuable market peach, which I have true.

Richmond. The Richmond is of large size, skin fine yellow, mottled, and shaded with dark, rich red. Freestone; flesh yellow; quality good; ripens few days after Crawford's Early.

NINTH RIPENING.

Reeves' Favorite. Fruit large, roundish, inclining to oval, with a swollen cheek; skin yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at the stone, juicy, melting, with a good, vinous flavor. Freestone. Fruit sells at a high price. One of the very best peaches. Has not its equal for fine quality or market value. Should be in every orchard and garden.

TENTH RIPENING.

Moore's Favorite. It is somewhat similar in appearance to Old Mixon; ripens two or three days earlier. Fruit much larger. Not so free a bearer as Old Mixon. One of the finest peaches of its time of ripening.

Columbia. Synonyms, *Peace*, *Tinley's Superb*, *St. Stephen's*, *Yellow India*, etc. Very large, skin downy, dingy yellow, and striped with dull brown or red, flesh yellow, buttery, melting, and exceedingly rich. A popular Southern type, which is easily reproduced from seed.

Old Mixon Free. This variety has all the qualities of a superior market fruit, and in a greater degree than any other peach. It excels, particularly, in the necessary qualities for shipping. Uniformly large size, sprightly flavor, and bright, handsome color. Freestone. White flesh, with beautiful blush.

Thurber. A new variety, which originated with Mr. Berckmans, Georgia. It is said to carry well and is of good size, and fine flavor. Fruit large. Freestone; flesh white, mottled with pale red and carmine.

ELEVENTH RIPENING.

Susquehanna. Origin, Pennsylvania; yellow fleshed; freestone, with beautiful red cheek; sweet and juicy, with rich, vinous flavor; rather a shy bearer, but splendid peach.

Chinese Cling. Fruit large, roundish oval; skin transparent cream color, with marbling of red next the sun; flesh creamy white, very juicy and melting, with a rich, agreeable flavor. Last of July.

Pullen's Seedling. Large yellow; freestone; tree a poor grower; unusually shy as a bearer, but fruit unusually large and fine, and always commands a high price in market; bearing quality being so poor, it is not desirable for market culture; yet I have seen situations where it has borne fair crops, but nearly always it is unusually shy.

Hill's Chili. Medium size, dull yellow, tree very hardy, a good bearer, highly esteemed as a market fruit in Western Michigan. Last of September there.

Wager. Very large, yellow, more or less colored on the sunny side. Ripens last of August; juicy and of fine flavor. Origin Miller's Corners, Ontario County, N. Y., in which vicinity it has been thoroughly tested for ten years, and bears uniform and large crops, even when other sorts fail. Named after the person on whose farm it originated.

Crawford's Late. Almost universally cultivated as the best of its season, and as a yellow-fleshed peach is certainly unequaled in quality, and holds the first rank as a profitable market fruit in its season.

Atlanta. New; medium to large size; skin white, with dark red cheek, almost purplish; flesh white, juicy, and rich; adheres to the stone; excellent quality. Last of September.

Stump the World. Resembles Old Mixon Free in appearance. Large size, excellent quality; one of the most popular where known, but not so extensively disseminated as the foregoing.

Ward's Late Free. Holds the same rank in quality, being white-fleshed, superior quality, juicy, rich, sweet, high flavored.

Lemon or Pineapple. Clingstone. Is one of the largest and most beautiful of all the yellow-fleshed clings; very productive and hardy.

TWELFTH RIPENING.

Fox's Seedling. A very valuable peach, ripening at a time that makes it desirable aside from its large size, fine quality, and good shipping quality, and market value; white flesh; freestone; beautiful red cheek.

Christiana, or Seedling No. 2. A beautiful and most delicious peach, yellow, with fine blush; freestone; very large, about the size and shape of Reeves' favorite. This peach I discovered in a large and very old orchard in Maryland. It ripens between Crawford's Late and Smock, where there are some ten days during which the orchardists have no peaches to pick. This alone, saying nothing of its superior size and quality, must make this a very desirable peach.

Picquet's Late. Very large, yellow, with a red cheek, flesh yellow, buttery, rich, sweet, and of the highest flavor. Originated by Antoine Picquet, Esq., Belair, Ga., and a most valuable acquisition.

Indian Blood. Large, dark claret, with deep red veins, downy, flesh deep red, very juicy, vinous and refreshing. Clingstone.

THIRTEENTH RIPENING.

Beer's Smock. This variety is so very distinct in quality and time of ripening, as not to be at all confounded with any other sort. Second in quality, but the most productive of all peaches, and one of the most popular for canning and evaporating.

The three next peaches are similar in character, and all three Iron Clad varieties, hardy and productive, and fruit fine and always commands high prices.

Shipley's Late Red. This is one of the most beautiful of our late peaches. There were seven or eight hundred trees of this variety planted on Bombay Hook, near Smyrna, Del., by Mr. Wickersham. Owing to the fine appearance of this peach, and the high prices it has commanded in the Philadelphia and New York markets—the very best test it could have—it has become very popular throughout Delaware and Maryland where known. The fruit is of large size and white flesh, with beautiful blush; the tree is vigorous and very productive.

George W. Cummins, Esq., one of the largest and most successful fruit-growers of that section, writes me as follows:

SMYRNA, DEL., Sept. 15th, 1873.

RANDOLPH PETERS, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of this date received and noted. The Shipley's Late Red is among the most valuable varieties; in fact, as a late peach, not to be excelled in size, color, etc. It is very attractive and showy, ripens about the time Smock comes on, and is a larger and more sightly peach.

Yours truly,

GEORGE CUMMINS.

Walker's Varegated Free. Introduced by H. R. Walker, of Middletown, Delaware. Tree is a seedling from the old varegated free as known in that section. Fruit large, roundish, sometimes inclining to oval; skin white striped and shaded with bright red; flesh white, light red at seed, of fine flavor; ripens after Crawford's Late, and close up to Smock; one of the very best for market value of its season.

Gray Rare Ripe. Large size; oblong or oval; white flesh; freestone; fine grained, with beautiful red cheeks; ripe and gone with first picking of Smock. No orchard should be without, at least, one variety of the following valuable kinds in this ripening: Varegated Free or Gray Rare Ripe. This peach I find extensively grown in the orchards of Kent County, Maryland. I cannot trace its origin; it is exceedingly popular there; its large size, fine color, and good shipping quality, and its time of ripening, make it a profitable variety for market growers.

Silver Medal. Large, white; freestone, white at seed. Tree hardy and a great bearer. In the great glut crop of 1869 it sold readily in New York at \$3 per basket, where the Crocket's White and Smock sold at the same time for from 75 cents to \$2.25 per basket. Popular wherever known. Planters are putting this peach out instead of Crocket's White.

Crocket's Late White. The same as Freeman's White, but distinct from Paterson's White of the same season. The latter has been called White Smock; coming at the same season, and the growth of the trees resembling the Smock, while the form of the Crocket's Late White is the extreme opposite of the Smock, being upright and stout-branched.

Brandywine, or Seedling No. 1. A peach resembling Crawford's Late—evidently an accidental seedling of that variety, and a justly popular peach. Brandywine, however, possesses one quality which will render it more profitable than Crawford's Late, viz., its time of ripening, which is three weeks later, coming in with Smock. It is fully as large as Crawford's Late, is yellow and freestone. This peach no fruit-grower can afford to be without. Variety well tested. I shipped this fruit in the fall of 1875, and it brought readily \$1.50 per basket, when Smocks sent from the same orchard brought only 20 and 25 cents per basket.

Smock Cling. A variety grown in the neighborhood of Cecilton, Maryland. We adopt the name as descriptive. It is very large, more highly colored than Smock. Very productive for so large a peach, and although a clingstone, has commanded an extra price in market.

Keyport Late. White; origin, New Jersey; medium to large; white-fleshed and white at the seed; slight blush on upper side; tree a great bearer. Ripens with Smock.

FOURTEENTH RIPENING.

Wilkins, or Ringold Mammoth Cling. Ripens with Late Heath; almost double the size of the Late Heath; clingstone, beautiful blush.

This fruit is growing on the fruit farm of Colonel Edward Wilkins, of Chester-town, Kent County, Maryland. Mr. Wilkins thinks this among the most profitable varieties in cultivation; some seasons selling as high as \$8 per crate in Baltimore market. Seedling of Heath Cling.

Reeves' Late Yellow. A freestone, evidently a seedling of the Smock; fruit more round, larger, and a few days later; tree like its parent, a great bearer. Popular as a canning peach.

Baldwin's Late. Large, oblong, greenish white, with red cheek, juicy, and well flavored. October.

Newington Cling. A celebrated English cling; an old variety which possesses many good qualities, and should be more extensively grown. Ripens with or rather later than the Heath Cling. It is for market value much superior to any cling we know here. The trees of this variety frequently bear full crops, when all other varieties fail to produce any fruit, owing to the late frosts. Should be in every orchard where planted for profit.

Newington Free. This peach is a seedling of the Newington Cling. I discovered it in Maryland some years ago. The party who owned the trees had obtained some seed of the Newington Cling from the Harrison farm, Chester River, Md., planted it, and set the young trees which it produced in orchard form. Among the number, one of them proved to be a freestone. In size, color, time of ripening, and in all respects, resembling its parent, the Newington Cling,—but not as good a bearer as the cling.

Salway. Large, late, yellow, freestone, beautifully mottled, with a brownish red cheek; very productive; high color; ripening about five days later than Smock. Of English origin. Peach of great promise. Some seasons over-bear, and should be thinned on the trees to have them always fine.

FIFTEENTH RIPENING.

Bilyeu's Late October. An accidental seedling; found in Caroline County, Md. Fruit large; flesh white, with bright red cheek; in size and appearance much like Old Mixon free; ripening ten days after Smock, one week after Late Heath Cling. It has been fruited largely in Maryland and Delaware, and has proven valuable in all cases.

Geary's Hold-on. Large, yellow peach, seedling of the Smock; fruit larger; pale lemon yellow; freestone; ripens ten days after Smock; valuable when late kinds are desirable.

Purple, or Blood-leaved, (*Vulgaris foliis purpureis*)—A fine tree of rapid growth; foliage of a deep red in Spring, changing to a dull green later on, but the younger growth preserves its dark color all summer; valuable. 25 cents each.

Golden Cuba. A productive, late peach, and a beautiful ornamental tree for lawn.

Van Buren Golden Dwarf Peach. Trees by mail, 25 cents each.

Weeping Peach. A beautiful lawn tree, a good bearer. Fruit valuable for culinary purposes. \$1 each.

Buds or scions furnished at low rates, at all times, of all kinds on list.

Pyramidal. Grows to the height of twenty feet in a compact form, like the Lombardy Poplar. 25 cents each.

Peen-To, or Flat Peach of China. This remarkable peach originated from pits sent from Australia in 1869. Although very hardy here the tree has produced fruit but very seldom. 25 cent each.

Additional varieties which are propagated in small quantities as yet, some of them new and on trial: Carrolls' Late, Wheatland, Bell's Favorite, Ashley's Early, Montgomery Beauty, Baker's Early, McCain's Early, Levey's Late.

CHERRY TREES.

HEART CHERRIES.

This class of cherries is more or less heart-shaped; flesh tender, melting, sweet and rich. The trees grow tall and rapidly, with broad, bright green, waved leaves.

Bauman's May. Rather small; red; tender and juicy; productive; one of the earliest. 1st to 15th of June.

Black Eagle. A large, fine, black cherry; excellent quality. Tree a strong grower, and productive. 1st of July.

- Black Tartarian.** Quite large; black; half tender, juicy and rich. Tree grows strong and upright, and bears well. Last of June.
- Coe's Transparent.** Medium size; amber color, mottled; tender, juicy, sweet, and very fine. Last of June.
- Downer's Late.** Above medium; light red; melting, delicious, and excellent; very productive. Middle of July.
- Early Purple Guigne.** Below medium; purple; juicy, sweet, and rich. Tree grows spreading and productive. Early in June.
- Governor Wood.** Large; light yellow, with a carmine blush; tender, juicy, sweet, and delicious; one of the best. Last of June.
- Knight's Early Black.** Large, fine, black cherry; tender and juicy with a rich, sweet flavor; very productive. Last of June.
- Elton** Large; pale yellow, somewhat mottled with red in the sun; very firm; juicy and rich; one of the best. Last of June.
- Ohio Beauty.** Large size; light-colored, partly covered with red; handsome, very tender, juicy and high flavored. Tree vigorous and very productive. Early in June.

BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

Bigarreus are similar in habit of growth, foliage, and *shape* of fruit, to the Heart class. The flesh is sweet and *firm*, which is their principal distinguishing feature, and renders them well suited for carriage to market.

- America Heart.** Above medium; light red; sweet; juicy, and good. Incorrectly named Heart. Middle of June.
- Great Bigarreau.** Large; very dark red; half tender; sweet and excellent; good grower and very productive. 1st of July.
- Holland Bigarreau.** Very large; white, mottled with red; flesh firm, juicy, and sweet; a very free bearer. 20th of June.
- Mammoth (Kirtland's).** One of the largest cherries; yellow, marbled with red; firm; rich and delicate flavor.
- Napoleon Bigarreau.** Very large; yellow and deep red; very firm; juicy and fine; very productive. 1st of July.
- Rockport Bigarreau, (Dr. Kirtland)**—Large; pale amber in the shade, light red in the sun; half tender, sweet and good. Tree *vigorous*, erect and beautiful. Ripe same time as Black Tartarian.
- Tradescant's Black Heart, (Elkhorn)**—Very large, black; very firm, juicy and good. Tree *vigorous* and upright, with peculiar gray bark. A great bearer, and so late as to be very valuable. Middle and last of July.
- Cleveland Bigarreau, (Dr. Kirtland)**—Large; clear red and yellow; juicy, sweet and rich. Tree *vigorous*, spreading and productive. Early.
- Belle de Rocmont.** Fruit largest of the Bigarreau; oblong heart-shape. Skin dark red in the sun. Flesh, firm. Early in July.
- White Graffon or White Bigarreau.** One of the largest and most beautiful of cherries. It is grown very extensively in Talbot County, Md. Prized highly as a market variety. Fruit very large; beautiful waxen appearance; skin white, red, and marbled on sunny side. Ripe from middle to last of June.
- Yellow Spanish.** Large; yellow, with some red in the sun; firm, rich, and delicious. Last of June.
- Luelling.** This variety originated in Portland, Oregon. It is a Seedling that came up near two bearing tree, one of Napoleon Bigarreau, the other Black Tartarian, supposed to be a cross between the two. Color, black, like Black Tartarian; flesh solid, as the Bigarreau.
- Belle d' Orleans.** A new foreign variety; fruit of medium size; color, whitish yellow, half covered with pale red; flesh tender, very juicy, sweet and excellent; tree vigorous and productive. A valuable early cherry. May.

DUKE CHERRIES.

Fruit roundish; sub-acid at first, becoming nearly sweet; skin thin; flesh very juicy and melting. Trees of upright or horizontal growth, with flat, dark-colored leaves. Very hardy, and valuable for dessert and cooking.

- Belle de Choisey.** Medium size; amber, mottled with red. Trees make a fine pyramid; need good cultivation. Last of June.
- Late Duke.** This fine cherry should be in every good collection, ripening like the Belle Magnifique, after all other kinds are gone. A very valuable sort both for home use and market value. Fruit large, obtuse, heart-shaped; skin rich, dark red; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid. Last of July.
- Monstrous Duke.** Very large; dark red; sub-acid flavor. Slow grower.
- May Duke.** Large; dark red; sub-acid; an old and valuable variety. Middle of July.
- Reine Hortense.** Very large; bright red; very good quality, and productive. July.

MORELLO CHERRIES.

Fruit round or flattened, acid; skin thin; flesh juicy and melting. Trees of low and spreading growth.

- Belle Magnifique.** Fruit large; bright red; flesh tender, juicy, with a sprightly sub-acid flavor. One of the best of its class. Tree hardy, moderately vigorous and productive. Last of July.
- Carnation.** Large; pale yellow and bright red; mild acid. Last of July.
- Early Richmond.** Medium size; bright red; a sprightly acid; an early and abundant bearer. Through June.
- Empress Eugenie.** Fruit large, dark red; very rich, tender and sub-acid. A superior variety. Ripe about July 1st.
- English Morello.** Medium to large; blackish red; rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive. August.
- Louis Phillippe.** Tree vigorous and very productive; fruit large, roundish, regular; color rich dark, almost purplish black red; flesh red, tender, sprightly, mild acid; good to best. Middle July.
- Leib.** A new Morello, one week later than Early Richmond, and claimed to be very superior.
- Large Montmorency.** A large, red, acid cherry; larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later.
- Clivet.** A new variety of French origin. Large globular; very shining, deep red sort; flesh red, tender, rich and vigorous; very sweet, sub-acid flavor. Ripens middle of June and continues till July.

SELECT PLUM TREES.

These are generally four or five feet in height, and like all the stone fruits, should have heads near the ground, making what we term *Dwarf or low standards*.

DISEASES AND ENEMIES OF THE PLUM.

The prevalence of that disease of the Plum commonly called the "black knot," and of the insect known as the *curculio*, has of late discouraged people generally from giving to the Plum its merited share of attention. It is not to be denied that these are obstacles of considerable magnitude to indifferent, slovenly cultivators; but we are satisfied from actual experience, that nothing more than ordinary industry and perseverance is required to overcome them entirely.

Nothing is more favorable to the growth of the black fungus, or knot, than *neglect*. We have seen trees growing in grass in some uncultivated door-yards, transformed into a mere mass of black knots, while trees in neighboring gardens under good cultivation, were entirely exempt.

Many practice jarring the trees while in bloom, and when the fruit is quite small, and gathering up the insects and stung fruit and destroying both. This is a good plan and practiced successfully by many. Stone fruit—peaches, apricots, nectarines, cherries and plums—double their size in a few days before or when ripening, and I have

observed that at this time, with the plum, with all varieties loaded full of good, sound fruit, they will commence to rot, and often all are lost, and all say this rot is caused by the curculio. I say, not so; for I have examined thousands of specimens, running through a long term of years. Take your knife at this time and cut into the fruit when it starts to rot, and not in one specimen in 1,000 can you find a worm, or any trace of an insect, except the old sting mark of the curculio on the skin. The fruit was stung, but the growth of the young fruit expelled the egg, or it never hatched the grub from some cause. Now, my theory is, that the plum tree, from some cause, fails to take up from the soil enough of certain properties to ripen the great crops they produce, unless those properties are given to the soil in unusual quantities. To correct this trouble—the rotting of the fruit—I apply annually under the trees, say as far out as the limbs extend, a good coat of refuse salt, say one peck to the tree, also one-half to one bushel of wood ashes to each tree, or its equivalent in potash—say five to ten pounds of muriate of potash to each tree. When wood ashes cannot be obtained, a good coat of lime, alternate years. With this treatment I have never seen plum trees fail to fruit well, and ripen up their fruit.

Plant 12 to 16 feet apart.

☞ My plum trees are not affected by *black knot*; but if it makes its appearance, the whole of the twig or branch should be removed and burned.

Coe's Golden Drop. Large, yellow, spotted with red; flesh firm, rich and adheres to the stone; very productive. Last of September.

Damson. Is almost too well known to need any description here, as every cottage garden in the country contains this tree, and thousands of bushels are sold annually at high prices for preserving, tree being productive and valuable.

Green Gage. Rather small; pale green; flesh very melting and juicy, and parts freely from the stone; first quality; tree grows slowly, and subject to black knots. Middle of August.

Huling's Superb. Very large, yellowish green; juicy and rich, flesh adheres partly to the stone; productive. Middle of August.

Imperial Gage. Above medium; pale green, tinged with yellow, and covered with bloom; very juicy and rich. Tree a good grower and productive. First of September.

Jefferson. Large; deep yellow, with a purplish red cheek; very rich, juicy, and first quality; one of the best; a freestone; hangs two weeks on the tree. Last of August.

Lombard. Medium; violet red; juicy and pleasant; a good bearer, and succeeds on sandy soil. Last of August.

Magnum Bonum, Yellow. (Yellow Egg). Very large; egg-shaped; yellow, with numerous white dots; rather acid until very ripe; adhering to the stone; very productive. End of August.

Magnum Bonum Red. (Red Egg, Purple Egg). Very large; egg shaped; rather pale in shade, but deep red in the sun; flesh firm, but coarse, with a sub-acid flavor; very productive. First of September.

Monroe Medium. Greenish yellow; flesh firm, rich, and sweet; a very strong grower and productive. First of September.

Peach Plum. (Prune Peche.) Very large, roundish, resembling a peach in form and color; flesh coarse, but juicy, and of a pleasant, sprightly flavor; separates from the stone. A moderate bearer, but much admired for its showy appearance. Last of July.

German Prune. (Quetsche.) Large; purple, with a thick, blue bloom; flesh firm sweet and pleasant; valuable for preserving and drying.

General Hand. Fruit very large, roundish oval; skin deep yellow; flesh coarse, pale yellow, sweet and pleasant; parts freely from the stone. Tree very vigorous and productive. First of September.

Shropshire Damson. A plum of fine quality, as free from the attacks of the curculio, as the Common Damson, and of same color. The flesh is amber colored, juicy, and sprightly. In market it has commanded nearly double the price of the Common Damson, and is enormously productive, ripening at the same time.

Orleans, Smith's. A large and excellent variety; oval; reddish purple, with a thick coat of bloom; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and rich. Tree vigorous and very productive. August and September.

- *Peter's Yellow Gage.** Large, nearly oval; bright marbled yellow; flesh rich and juicy; very good. Tree a free grower. September.
- Pond's Seedling, or Font Hill.** A magnificent English plum; form of Magnum Bonum; light red, changing to violet; flesh rather coarse. Tree a vigorous grower and most abundant bearer. One of the most attractive in cultivation. September.
- Prince Englebert.** Very large and long; deep purple; rich and excellent; from Belgium. Tree very vigorous. One of the best. End of August.
- Reine Claud de Bavay.** Large; pale yellow, marked with red; juicy, melting, and excellent; tree a good grower and great bearer. Middle of September, and hangs long on the tree.
- Richland.** Originated on the farm of Randall Eldon, Bucks County, Pa. Medium; reddish purple; a profuse bearer, and appears to be nearer curculio-proof than many other kinds in cultivation. Popular wherever known.
- Washington.** Very large; clear yellow, marbled with red; flesh firm; a free-stone. Tree grows free and bears well.

IMPROVED CHICKASAW TYPE,

whose merits consist in being very prolific bearers and not so liable to the attacks of the curculio, though inferior in quality to such varieties as Gages, etc.

- Wild Goose.** Large; somewhat oblong; bright vermilion red; juicy, sweet, good quality; cling. Ripens end of June; a very showy and fine market fruit. Prolific bearer.
- Newman's.** Medium; bright red; cling; fair quality. Ripens middle of July.
- De Caradeuc.** Medium; round; yellow, with brown red cheek; juicy, sweet, and fine flavor. Middle of June. This variety is doubtless, a hybrid between the Chickasaw and European varieties, and is remarkably fine.
- Weaver.** Fruit large, purple, with a blue bloom; very prolific; a constant and regular bearer and of good quality. The tree is very hardy, not being injured in the severest winters, and will thrive even to the northern limits of the United States. Ripens in August.

QUINCES.

Plant from 8 to 12 feet apart.

This very valuable fruit for preserving may be raised on any soil where corn and potatoes will grow well.

- Apple, or Orange.** Large, sometimes weigh a pound; orange shape, and light orange color, with very little neck. The best variety, and quite productive. Ripe in October.
- Anger's.** Quite large. It is not as tender as the Apple or Orange variety. Is but little cultivated in this country.
- Pear Quince** is so inferior in quality, and **Portugal** so unproductive, that I do not cultivate them.
- Rea's Mammoth.** Popular on account of its large size and fine appearance.
- Champion.** A new variety, originated in Connecticut, where it is exciting marked attention. The tree is described as a strong grower, a prolific and constant bearer: fruit averaging larger than the Orange, more oval in shape, quality equally fine, and a longer keeper.

APRICOTS.

Plant 12 to 16 feet apart each way.

- Black.** Large as Jefferson plum; pale red, with purplish cheek; flesh pale red, yellow near the stone, to which it adheres; juicy, with a pleasant, astringent flavor. August.

- Breda.** About an inch and a half in diameter; dark orange; rich, juicy, and high-flavored. A freestone. First of August.
- Early Golden (Dubois.)** Medium, pale orange; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, and good. A freestone. Tree a vigorous grower, hardy and productive. Early in June.
- Large Red.** A variety of Peach apricot; tree hardier and fruit larger.
- Moorpark.** Large; orange, brownish red to the sun; flesh firm; bright orange; parts freely from the stone; quite juicy, with a rich and luscious flavor. Early in August.
- Sardinian.** Small, rich, but not juicy; the earliest.
- St. Ambroise.** One of the largest and finest apricots, ripening about same time as Large Early.
- Turkey.** Large, rich, fine, a little later than Moorpark.
- Hemskirk.** Large, rich and juicy. Resembles Moorpark.
- Large Early.** Large; orange, with red cheek; flesh, sweet, rich, excellent; parts from the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. Beginning of August.
- Peach.** Very large; yellowish orange, with a dull brown cheek; juicy, with a rich and elegant flavor; resembles the Moorpark. This is justly esteemed one of the very best Apricots; productive. Last of July.
- Persian.** Same as Orange or Royal George.
- Royal.** Large; skin dull yellow, with an orange cheek; flesh pale orange; firm and juicy; rich, vinous flavor, free from stone. Last of July.

NECTARINES.

Plant 12 to 15 feet apart each way.

- Albert.** Seedling of Thomas Rivers; one of the best.
- Boston.** An American seedling. The largest of the nectarines; bright yellow, red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet and pleasant. First of September.
- Early Violet.** Rather large; pale yellowish-green, high-flavored; ranks highest everywhere; productive. Last of August.
- Elruge.** Medium size; pale green, with a deep violet cheek to the sun; high flavor. First of September.
- Lord Napier.** New seedling of Thomas Rivers.
- Pineapple.** New seedling of Rivers.
- Rivers' Orange.** Fruit large; tree a great bearer.
- Red Roman.** Medium; red; good flavor; freestone. Beginning of September.
- Violet Hative.** Medium; yellowish-green, nearly covered with red; one of the best varieties. August.
- Victoria.** Seedling of Thomas Rivers; fruit large and of fine quality.

HARDY NATIVE GRAPES.

I am prepared now to supply nurserymen, dealers, and those disposed to plant vineyards, at greatly reduced prices, with all the leading varieties of grapes. I have all the within named varieties fruiting on my grounds the present season. I propagate from fruiting vines only.

These may be cultivated with success in most parts of the United States. The soil must be dry, light, deep and rich, and well drained and manured. Close pruning is generally most successful; but such rank growers as the Clinton, and Concord, will sustain and fruit a much larger amount of vine than foreign sorts. Cut back the first year's growth to one good eye on the strongest shoot; after that, from one-third to one-half of each year's growth of the shoot intended to form the vine may

be retained to advantage. Branches should be kept short, closely trimmed, and occasionally cut away and renewed.

When you want to plant by the hundred or thousand, make out a list of all kinds and number of each and send me, and I will be pleased to return same to you with special prices for lot.

Salem. (Rogers' No. 53.) Like Agawam, (No. 15,) and Wilder, (No. 4.) this is a hybrid, between a native and the Black Hamburg. Bunch large and compact, broad shouldered; berry large as Hamburg, of a light chestnut or Catawba color; flesh tolerably tender, sweet, with rich, aromatic flavor; considered in quality one of the best; ripens as early as Delaware; it also keeps well. Vine very vigorous, healthy.

Wilder. (Rogers' Hybrid, No. 4.) Bunch large, often shouldered, sometimes weighing a pound; berry large, globular; color dark purple, nearly black. Flesh tolerably tender, with a slight pulp; pleasant and sweet; ripens with, and sometimes earlier than the Concord. The vine is vigorous, hardy, healthy and productive.

Merrimack. (Rogers' No. 19.) Vine, very vigorous, free from disease; bunch usually smaller than his other black sorts; berry large, sweet, tolerably rich. Season about the 20th of September (in Massachusetts).

Lindley. (Rogers' No. 9.) It resembles the Grizzly Frontignac in appearance of bunch, and is by some regarded as nearly equal to the Delaware in quality. Vine of very vigorous growth, making rather long jointed wood. The foliage, when young, is of reddish color. It ripens early, and makes a splendid white wine.

Goethe. (Rogers' No. 1.) This most valuable variety is, perhaps, more unique and shows in its fruit more of the character of the European species than any of Mr. Rogers' other sorts, and yet its vine is one of the hardiest, healthiest, and most productive we have. The bunches are medium to large, not quite compact, occasionally shouldered; berries very large, oblong, of a yellowish green, sometimes tinged with a pale red toward the sun; skin thin, translucent; flesh tender and melting throughout; few seeds, sweet, vinous, and juicy, with a peculiar delicious aroma; excellent for the table and for wine. Specific gravity of must 78°; altogether a most desirable grape.

Barry. (Rogers' No. 43.) One of the most attractive of his hybrids. Bunch large, rather broad and compact; berry medium, roundish; color black; flesh tender, of a sweet, pleasant flavor; skin thin. Very productive and early; (ripens with the Concord).

Agawam (Rogers' Hybrid, No. 15.) It is a dark red or maroon grape, of the Hamburg cross; early. Bunches large, compact, often shouldered; berries very large; skin thick, pulp soft, sweet, sprightly, and of peculiarly aromatic flavor; productive and of great vigor of growth.

Telegraph. A seedling from the summer grape. (*V. Æstivalis*.) Mr. Sam. Miller, of Bluffton, says, it is one of the most promising of all the new early grapes. "Telegraph" and "Christine," were usually recorded as synonymous, but this seems to be a mistake, and our Telegraph is much superior to the Christine. Bunch medium, very compact, shouldered; berry medium, oval, black, with blue bloom; flesh juicy, with very little pulp, spicy, and of good quality; ripens as early as Hartford Prolific. A constant and reliable bearer. Vine a healthy, vigorous grower, in rich soil.

Martha A white seedling of the Concord, raised by Samuel Miller, formerly of Lebanon, Pa., now of Bluffton, Mo. The most popular among the new varieties. Bunch medium, smaller than the Concord, moderately compact, shouldered; berry medium, round, greenish white, sometimes with an amber tinge; when fully ripe, pale yellow, covered with white bloom. Skin thin. Flesh very buttery, and of a remarkable sweetness, unmixed with acidity, and without vinous flavor; somewhat pulpy, often containing but a single seed. The vine is very healthy and hardy, resembling the Concord, and the leaf is of a somewhat lighter green: very productive, and the berries hang well to the bunch. Ripens a few days earlier than the Concord, and will therefore suit even northern localities. Must, 85° to 92°; at least 10° higher than Concord. The wine is of a light

straw color, of delicate flavor. Mr. Husmann mixed some of its must with the Maxatawney in equal parts, and made thus one of the best American white wines.

Ives Seedling. Produced by Henry Ives, of Cincinnati. (Probably from the seed of a Hartford Prolific; certainly not from a foreign grape, as Mr. Ives supposed). Colonel Warring and Dr. Kitredg were the first to make wine from it, about six years ago, and now it is the favorite red wine in Ohio. Bunches medium to large, compact, often shouldered; berries medium, slightly oblong, of a dark purple color; when fully ripe, quite black. Flesh sweet and juicy, and rather pulpy. The vine is remarkably healthy and hardy; a strong grower, in general habit and appearance closely resembling the Hartford Prolific; it does not seem to be an early bearer, four year old vines of this variety producing the first crop. Bears profusely when older.

Creveling, Bloomer, Catawissa. This is one of our best black grapes; strong grower, very hardy, bunch and berry large. It ranks high wherever known. Ripens from 10th to 15th of September in Pennsylvania. Valuable.

Catawba. Berries large, round, dark red. 1st to 15th of October.

Clinton. Bunches medium size; berries small and black; juicy, but not as good flavored as the Catawba and Isabella. It is hardy in any latitude, and very productive. Middle of September. Best of wine grapes.

Concord. Very large bunches and berries dark purple, almost black; as good quality as either the Isabella or Catawba, and ripens earlier. A new variety. Last of September.

Delaware. Bunches small and compact; berries below medium size, light red, very little pulp; sweet, sprightly and pleasant; a strong grower; very hardy; a great bearer, and free from mildew. Excellent quality and very early.

Diana. A seedling of the Catawba. Medium size, pale red, juicy and rich; flavor superior to Catawba, and ripens earlier. Last of September.

Early Northern Muscadine. (Northern Muscadine). Berries large, light amber; good quality, exceedingly sweet. Ripens two weeks earlier than the Isabella.

Hartford Prolific. Bunches large, rather compact; berries large and black, juicy, sweet, and perfumed. An exceedingly hardy variety, and of great productiveness. It ripens two weeks earlier than the Isabella.

Isabella. Berries large, nearly black.

Norton's Virginia Seedling. This variety is much cultivated for wine; ranks high, and considered valuable for vineyard purposes; very hardy. A vigorous grower and productive.

Eumelan. Bunch good size, compact, shouldered; berry medium; flesh tender, sweet, sprightly.

Walter. Bunch medium, shouldered, moderately compact; berry medium, round; flesh juicy, sweet; ripens with Concord.

Moore's Early. Thus far, to all appearances, as healthy, vigorous and free from mildew as its parent Concord. This was produced by J. B. Moore, Concord, Mass.; is one selected out of 2,500 seedlings, and is described as follows: Bunch large, berry round, large (as large as Wilder) black, with a heavy blue bloom, and quality *better* than Concord; very early, ripening ten days before Hartford Prolific, and twenty days before Concord. It first fruited in 1872, and was then exhibited at the Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, since which time it has constantly been before the discriminating Fruit Committee of that renowned society. It has been awarded no less than thirteen First Premiums by the above society, and last year (1877) was awarded a special premium of sixty dollars. At the Winter Meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society, (1878) President Barry named it as the best new sort yet offered.

Worden. A seedling of the Concord and much superior to it. Bunch large, compact, and very handsome, berry larger than Concord, of decidedly better flavor, less pulp, few and small seeds; said to ripen a week earlier than Concord, but with us ripens with it. Vine hardy, vigorous, productive, and equally free from mildew as its parent. The best *pure* Concord seedling we have yet fruited, and a valuable variety.

Talman (Early or Champion). A very profitable early variety for Market. Bunch large, moderately compact, shouldered, and adheres well to the stem. Berry about the size of Concord; jet black, with a heavy blue bloom. Vine entirely hardy, a strong grower, very productive and comparatively free from mildew. It is of great value as an early market grape, being superior to Hartford Prolific, Janesville, Ives, Telegraph, Sherman or Winslow. Price, 1 year, No. 1, 25 cents each.

The Brighton Grape is as large and beautiful as the Catawba, which it resembles in color and form of bunch and berry; is said to equal the Delaware in flavor and richness, with even less pulp; very pure, sweet and delicate. A most excellent table fruit, very early, hardy and productive, and should be in every collection. See price list.

New, Extra-Early White Grape, "Lady." The best white grape, perfectly hardy, two weeks earlier than Concord. Sprightly, sweet and rich. Has met the highest praise from all who have tested it. In color it is very attractive; a light greenish yellow, covered with white bloom. Seeds, few and small; skin, thin; pulp, tender; hangs firmly to the bunch, never dropping prematurely, like the Hartford. It is considered the *very best White Grape* for universal cultivation, for the vineyardist, the amateur and the market gardener, yet introduced. It is the grape for everybody to plant, easily grown, adapted to all grape growing localities, and every way reliable.

Elvira. Good size, white grape. Excellent for table use or market.

Lady Washington. This showy and beautiful Grape is a cross between the Concord and Allen's Hybrid, and was produced by Jas. H. Ricketts, Newburgh, N. Y., who says he is confident that it will vie with the Concord as to health, vigor, growth and production of fruit. The bunches and berries are larger than those of the Concord, and ripen about ten days earlier. Chas. Downing describes it as follows: Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive; short jointed; leaves large, occasionally lobed, thick; bunch very large, compact, generally double shouldered; berry medium to large, round, color deep yellow, with a tinge of delicate pink where exposed to the sun, and covered with a thin white bloom; flesh soft, tender, juicy, sweet and very good.

Highland. The great excellence in flavor and freedom from pulp of Ricketts' Seedling Grapes, has been so thoroughly commented upon and generally admitted by the entire Horticultural Press of the country, and almost every Horticulturist in the land, some of whom declare them superior to *even the best foreign varieties*, that we add nothing here. Highland is a hybrid produced by James H. Ricketts, Newburgh, N. Y., by fertilizing Concord with Jura Muscat, resembling the Concord in vine, being equally prolific, and the Muscat in character of fruit. Downing describes it pomologically as follows: "Vine vigorous, short jointed; leaves large, thick, coarsely serrated; bunch large, long, compact, heavily shouldered; berry large, round, black, with a thick, blue bloom; flesh soft, slight pulp, juicy, sweet, slightly vinous and very good; *a promising market grape*; ripens between Concord and Catawba."

Prentiss—Originated with Mr. Prentiss, on Crooked Lake, New York, from seed of Isabella; resembles Rebecca very much, but with larger, heavier foliage, stronger growth, and, where it originated, it is very productive. It is inclined to overbear, and clusters should be thinned unless pruned close. We have seen branches heavily loaded with its tempting, beautiful fruit. Bunch medium to large, not shouldered, compact. Berry medium, yellowish green; skin thin but firm; flesh sweet, melting, juicy, with a very pleasant musky aroma; little if any pulp; seeds few and small.

Pocklington—Is a seedling from Concord. Originated and raised from seed by John Pocklington, Washington County, N. Y., on an elevated, late, cold, locality. The vine thoroughly hardy, both in wood and foliage. Strong grower; never mildews in vine or foliage. Called a white grape, but the fruit is a light golden yellow, sometimes shouldered; berries round and very large and thickly set; quality, when fully ripe, much superior to the Concord. Ripens with the Concord. It will prove the white grape for the million, both for market and for home use.

Duchess—Bunch medium to large (often eight inches long), shouldered, compact; berries medium, round, greenish white; skin thin; flesh tender without pulp,

sprightly, rich and delicious. Ripens with the Delaware. Vine very productive and very hardy, has stood unprotected with the mercury $24\frac{1}{2}$ degrees below zero, without injury to the buds.

HINTS TO SMALL FRUIT GROWERS.

Save time, land, manure and labor by occupying your lands intended for blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries and currants, first with standard and dwarf pear trees or Early Richmond cherry trees—the little shade any of the above kinds of trees will make, will not, in ten or twelve years, interfere with any of the above-named small fruits. Be careful to omit strawberries among young pear trees, as I have always found them to be injurious to them. The advantage of planting as above is that all can be raised on the same piece of ground, and one not interfere with the other, as the manure and labor given small fruits answer for the pears and cherries. The planter is, by this arrangement or system of planting, getting full crops from his ground in small fruit, thereby losing no time waiting for the trees to come into bearing. I have suggested this plan to many who have acted upon it, and all, after several years trial, express themselves well pleased with the idea when put in practice.

STRAWBERRIES.

(If to be sent by mail, add 15 cents per 50; 25 cents per 100. Free at dozen rates.)

Having been engaged for many years in strawberry culture, I have found the following mode of treatment to succeed well, viz.: Prepare the ground as for other crops; if not already rich, make it so by manuring. Mark the rows four feet apart, and set the plants twelve to fifteen inches distant in the rows.

Plants are less liable to suffer from draught when set in the spring than in the latter part of the summer, though either is a suitable time for transplanting. An acre of ground will require about ten thousand plants.

The following select list embraces the several qualities sought after by market gardeners, viz.: early and late, firm, large, and hardy fruit. All plants producing male blossoms only, have been discarded.

French Seedling, H. For light or poor soil; abundant bearer; large size, best flavor; early.

Jucunda, H. Poor grower; fruit large, of good color and form.

Wilson's Albany, H. An old variety, well tried; needs no description here. Adapted to hill or bed culture.

Monarch of the West. The Monarch is very large, firm, productive; bright red color; delicious flavor. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, stout foot stalks holding the fruit high up from the ground; leaves remarkably large and thrifty, protecting the fruit from the direct rays of the sun; roots penetrate deep into the soil, drawing moisture from below, which supports the plant during dry weather much better than those of less vigorous growth.

Kentucky. A native of Kentucky; very large, bright scarlet, sweet and delicious; ripens about a week later than most varieties; fruit firm; a fine market sort; plant hardy and very productive; valuable for the late market.

Charles Downing. Plant very vigorous and very productive; fruit large; deep scarlet; flesh firm, juicy, sweet, rich.

Crescent Seedling is very uniform in size, of a bright scarlet color, beautiful, firm and attractive; excellent quality; carries well and sells better than other strawberries at the same time; conical in shape and wonderfully productive, ripening as early as the Wilson, and holds out longer, averaging about double the size throughout the season. The plants are strong, vigorous growers, and will yield more bushels of first-class fruit with less labor, than any other strawberry that we have seen.

Mount Vernon. At present this promises to become one of the most popular of any of either the older or newer varieties of strawberries. It is a seedling that originated in New Jersey, and has awakened an unusual interest among those

who have had an opportunity of seeing the fruit, and of examining the foliage and habits of growth of the plants. Combining, as it does, so many desirable qualities, I feel no hesitation in recommending it above any of the other new strawberries.

DESCRIPTION OF FRUIT, &C.—The large size and general appearance of the berries, will make these a favorite variety for either home use or markets. Some specimens have attained a measurement of a little over six inches in circumference, while a further trial or more favorable seasons may perhaps cause the plants to yield even larger berries. As the fruit of the Mount Vernon averages large, and is of a bright red color, it has sold at quite high prices.

Longfellow. This is a new variety of excellent promise—producing fruit of an unusually long shape; of a rich crimson color, and of a sprightly, pleasant flavor; firm, large.

Kirkwood. A very desirable new variety of large size and fine quality. Plants of strong, healthy and hardy habits of growth, producing enormous crops of fruit. Blossoms late; plant and fruit very similar to, and possibly identical with the Mount Vernon.

Miner's Great Prolific. As the merits of this variety are being better understood, the more largely it is being planted out. For a not too distant market it proves one of the most profitable of strawberries, owing to the uniformly productive habits of the plants, and the good size of the fruit. The plants are of strong and healthy habits of growth. I would strongly recommend them for extensive planting. Flavor of fruit very good.

Duchesse. An early variety of good size that seems especially suited to "hill culture," if not too light soil. Fruit of only moderate quality—its unusual earliness and productiveness being its chief merits.

Glendale. In many sections this is proving very popular for either market or home use. Fruit of an oblong-conical form, of very good flavor, and of from medium to large size; firm; very late. The plants are of healthy and vigorous habits of growth, and quite productive.

Sharpless. This is at present one of the most popular of the extra large varieties of strawberries. The plants are vigorous growers, and adapted to quite a variety of soils and localities. They yield almost as many large berries as the Mount Vernon and Kirkwood, though not producing as heavily to the acre. Flavor of fruit is from good to very good, according as it is a wet or dry season, or fruit shaded too much by foliage. Season from medium to late.

Seth Boyden. One of the best, and gives the most gratifying results in this section when properly grown in hills; requires rich, moist soil and good culture.

Cumberland Triumph. A very fine berry in all respects; of very large size, fine form, beautiful color, and excellent quality. It is growing into general favor.

Capt. Jack. A most vigorous and luxuriant grower, healthy and productive; berries large, handsome and solid.

RASPBERRIES.

As strawberries disappear, raspberries come on to take their place in the market; as many bushels of fruit per acre may be relied on with half the cost of cultivation as with strawberries.

Raspberries should be planted in deep, rich soil, the hills 6 by 3 feet, running 2,420 plants to the acre. The tops should be cut down to within a few inches of the ground when planted, that the roots may become well established before they are required to supply nourishment for long tops of green foliage. Stakes or rails are not necessary in field culture. Tie the tops of each hill together, and they will support themselves. The ground should be thoroughly cultivated, and have a coat of manure every fall.

A new plantation should be formed once in four or five years. I can supply market growers and nurserymen by the thousand at low rates, with the most popular sorts.

VARIETIES.

(If by mail, then only at dozen rates, with ten cents per dozen added for postage.)

It is generally much satisfactory (as was mentioned in the case of the Strawberry), to divide the selection of Raspberries and of other fruits among the early, medium and late ripening sorts. In growing some fruits for market, this may not *always* be advisable; but for home use or for amateurs, much more enjoyment may be derived by planting Raspberries, &c., of different flavors or colors, and *by having the fruiting season extend over as many weeks as possible*. From the following list the purchaser will be able to make a selection, which will give an uninterrupted supply of Raspberries from the time of Strawberries until after Blackberries commence to ripen. After a four years' trial I pronounce the Queen of the Market, and the Cuthbert the same. They stood the hard winter of 1880 and 1881, producing good crops in Maryland and Delaware, where all other varieties were badly winter killed.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET.

The largest, and best productive, hardy red raspberry; flesh firm and delicious, carries well and sells better than other varieties in the market, hence its name; color, a beautiful bright red; berries of the largest size measuring $2\frac{1}{8}$, and selected specimens 3 inches around.

Plant, a strong, vigorous, healthy grower, 5 to 6 feet high, well covered with tough rich foliage, protecting the fruit and canes from the hot rays of the sun. Have been tested five years without any protection, and not injured by heat, cold or any defect whatever, although a heavy sleet one winter, lasting two days, nearly destroyed other raspberries, both red and black.

It is a strong grower, and differs from all other varieties. It throws strong tap roots, which go deep into the ground, which protects the plant from severe heat, or cold and severe drought, while all other varieties have only lateral or surface roots, and easily affected by those changes.

As a bearer it is second to none, distributing its fruit nicely through the bush, bearing a large, plump berry; comes off easy; does not crumble; has a fine flavor and is an excellent shipper.

Brandywine or **Susqueco**. Susqueco being the Indian name for Brandywine.

This remarkable berry was found and introduced by parties living near Wilmington, Del. It is evidently a seedling of the Pearl or Bristol; bush not so dwarf in habit as the Pearl, and not so strong a grower as the Bristol, and a much better bearer than either the Pearl or Bristol. The fruit of the three kinds is much alike.

We can safely recommend it as one of the best hardy raspberries.

Henrietta. New variety from Connecticut. Said to be $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches around, and to possess many very desirable qualities.

Herstine. It combines the most desirable qualities requisite for a first-class market berry for shipment, being hardiness, firmness, great productiveness, very large size, bright scarlet color, and superior flavor.

Reliance Fruit of a dark red or crimson color, and of good quality. Plants are *productive*, quite hardy, and make but few suckers. Desirable either for home use or markets.

Cuthbert For the past two years this new variety has created a more decided interest among fruit growers, and has awakened a more general demand on the part of amateurs than have any of the new red Raspberries. The fruit is of a bright red or crimson color, changing to a somewhat darker shade if allowed to become fully ripe. The berries average large, sometimes a berry being found that measures three inches around, with an occasional specimen a trifle larger. Being quite *firm*, the Cuthbert stands shipping to distant markets well. In flavor it may be classed as "very good," *rendering it suitable for home use also*. Season medium to late.

Mammoth Cluster Black Cap. Larger than Doolittle Black Cap, and few days later.

Doolittle Improved Black Cap. An early raspberry, large, firm, very productive. Well out of the way by the time red raspberries are ripe.

Gregg. This new berry is undoubtedly the largest and best black-cap in the country, being fully equal to the well-known Mammoth Cluster in quality, and much larger and more productive. It will in a few years become the leading black-cap, being so very large that it commands the highest price in the market.

BLACKBERRIES.

The Wilson Early. Indispensable to every market grower, on account of its extreme earliness, ripening its crop before peaches take the sway of the market, being out of the way in from two to three weeks, so it does not interfere with the Kittatinny or Lawton.

Kittatinny. Bears enormous crops of large, sweet fruit; retains its color after picking, and transportation.

Lawton or New Rochelle. Late, very productive.

Dorchester. High bush, early, after Wilson, and before Lawton.

Snyder. A new variety, of great promise, early, stands the cold winters in the West better than any variety known. For field culture, prepare ground as for other crops. Plant 6 by 4 feet, requiring 1,805 plants to the acre. Any kind of soil suitable for corn is suitable for all kinds of small fruits.

SELECT CURRANTS.

This valuable small fruit, hitherto much neglected, has recently attracted more attention by the introduction of superior varieties. The old red, white, and black varieties are now, in a measure, superseded by improved sorts, several of which are much superior in quality and in size.

Currants are of the easiest cultivation, and thrive so well in all situations that no gardener should be without a number of plants of different sorts.

Black English. Well-known; esteemed by many for jellies, &c.

Black Naples. Similar in appearance and flavor to the preceding, but larger, (often measuring two inches in circumference,) and every way finer.

Red Cherry. The largest of all red currants; one and a half to two inches in circumference; bunches very short; plants vigorous and productive.

Red Dutch. Medium to large size; dark red; and of an excellent flavor; long bunches and very productive; a well-known and most popular variety.

Red Grape. Very large; beautiful clear red; branches very large and very productive.

La Versailles. A new French currant, which proves very fine. Fruit very large, with long bunches. Next in size to the Cherry currant; dark red; very productive; one of the most desirable.

White Dutch. Large; yellowish white. The most popular and best known of the white currants. Very similar in habit and foliage to the Red Dutch.

White Grape. Very large; whitish yellow, transparent; long bunches; spreading, irregular grower, with dark, glaucous green foliage; easily distinguished from the White Dutch, although the fruit is very similar to it, only larger. The best white currant in cultivation; a remarkably good bearer.

Fay's Prolific. Color red, and claimed to be equal in size and better in flavor, and five times as prolific as the Red Cherry.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Great improvements have of late been made in the American varieties, constituting a new era in the culture of this indispensable culinary fruit; we are now enabled to offer an assortment which renders the planting and importation of foreign or English varieties quite unnecessary; we have therefore ceased to cultivate or offer them for sale.

Cluster. A hardy, native kind, bearing annually enormous crops of fine fruit, and free from mildew; a very vigorous grower. It is also known as the American seedling.

Downing. Raised by Chas. Downing, Esq., of Newburgh, N. Y. Large size; oval, greenish white or pale yellow. Plant very vigorous and hardy, with stiff, strong shoots; heavy foliage which adheres strongly, covering the fruit from the sun, and resisting mildew admirably. It bears most abundantly, and must prove profitable for home use and market; we hope to see this variety universally known.

Houghton's Seedling. Small to medium, roundish-oval; pale red; sweet, tender, very good. Plants spreading, slender; very productive; one of the best.

Mountain Seedling. Large, roundish oval; pale red; skin thick; quality medium. Plant, a rapid grower, spreading habit; very productive. Originated with the Shakers at Lebanon, State of New York.

Smith's Improved (Smith's Seedling). Raised by Dr. Smith, of Vermont. Fruit large; one of the largest American varieties of value; oval form; light green when ripe, sweet and excellent. Plant, vigorous, extremely productive, hardy healthy. A great acquisition.

American Seedling. A rapid, vigorous grower, and an enormous bearer; medium; red, good; never mildews.

ENGLISH GOOSEBERRIES.

Price—25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

The following are free-growing, productive varieties of the large English gooseberry, well adapted to our climate. The gooseberry wants close pruning and annual manuring to sustain its vigor.

Red. Ashton, Bogart, Companion, Crown Bob, Emperor, Echo, Ironmonger, Lancashire Lad, Melbourne, Major Hill, Prince, Red Champagne, Royal Forester, Roaring Lion, Warrington.

White. Fleur de Lis, Queen Caroline, Queen of Sheba, Smiling Beauty, Whitesmith, White Ostrich, White Eagle.

Green. Green Wood, Green Laurel, Conquering Hero, Leader, Lively Green, Willow, Green Ocean, Profit.

Yellow. Bunker Hill, Broom Girl, Cheshire Cheese, Golden Drop, Yellow Lion.

ASPARAGUS.

Conover's Colossal Asparagus. A new variety, recently introduced, much superior in size and quality to any other cultivated. It is large enough for cutting a year sooner than the common kind, more profitable, and a plantation will last twenty years, the annual proceeds of which may safely be estimated at \$500 per acre. Peter Henderson, the author of "Gardening for Profit," says "\$1,000 net profit per acre when grown in the South for the Northern markets."

RHUBARB.

The large size, fine texture, and superior quality of these two new varieties over the old cultivated "*Pie Plant*" cannot be conceived by those who have never grown it.

We have grown stalks, frequently, with ordinary cultivation, as thick as a man's wrist, and from 3 to 4 feet in length; but with deep and rich cultivation this is usually the case; in fact, no plant is more benefitted by a heavy coat of strong, rich manure than the rhubarb.

The plant should be set four feet apart each way, and the stalks will be fit for use the second season after planting.

Linnæus. Best for market value, being some ten days' earlier than *Victoria*.

Victoria. Very large; later than the above; finer grained, and sweeter; grows larger, and best for home use or market, where late variety not an objection.

JAPANESE PERSIMMON.

(DIOSPYROS KAKI.)

Reports received by me this season indicate that this fruit is not sufficiently hardy to withstand the severe winters of the North, but it is reported to be a great acquisition to the Southern States, California and Oregon, where they have been planted largely, and they are reported as doing well and the fruit becoming very popular in all sections South. They will undoubtedly succeed North as tub-plants for conservatories, and I hope that we will find on further experiments some varieties that may succeed in field culture North.

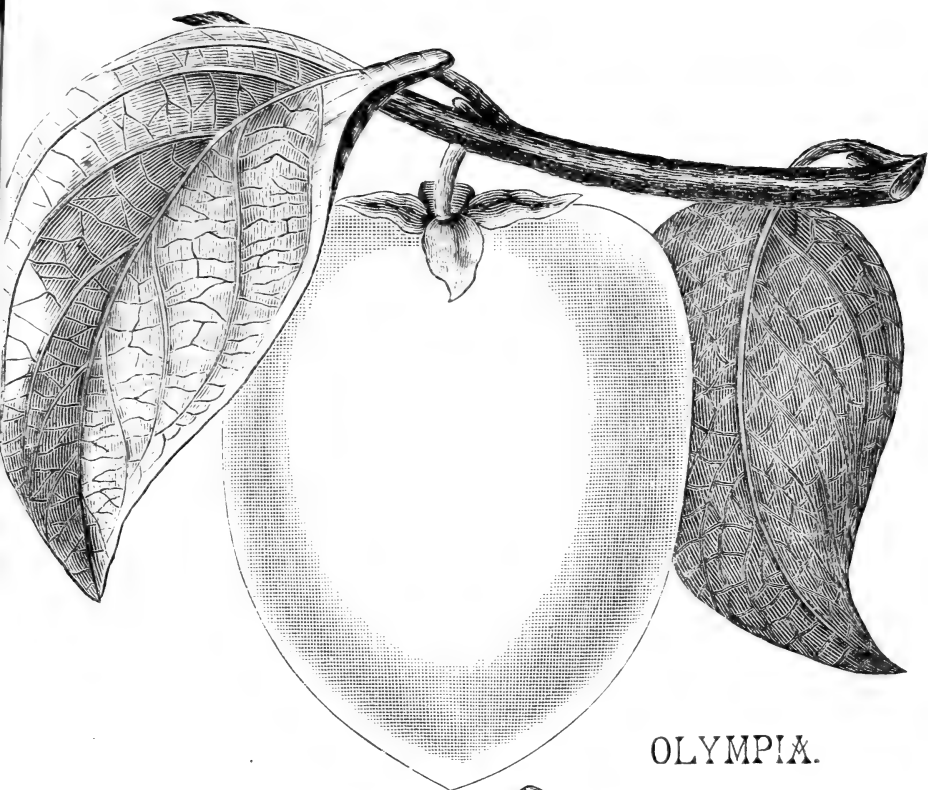
The very best varieties are offered for sale. All are grafted trees and reliable, and will fruit in from two to three years. This delicious and valuable fruit is being grown successfully in California and many other parts of the United States. The tree is a prolific bearer, is highly ornamental, especially in the fall of the year, when laden with rich yellow or vermillion fruit, as large as apples. It does not require the frost to ripen it, and is not affected by the curculio or other insects. Its fruit is solid, and can be sent to any part of the country. Its season is from October to March, when fine fruits are scarce. When dried, it is equal to figs. It is extensively used for preserving, in China. It is of a bright yellow, orange, or vermillion color, and is unsurpassed for table, and is considered equal to the peach, or strawberry. It ranges in weight from eight to twenty ounces. Some grown by Col. Hollister, of Santa Barbara, averaged three-quarters of a pound each. (See testimonial.)

"As to the fruit itself, it is nutritious, palatable, and to a high degree charged with those chemical ingredients which give most fruits their value in preserving the health and purifying the blood. This fact is insisted upon by the Japanese doctors, some of whom have been known to cure their patients by a 'Persimmon cure' like that of the 'grape cure' of Southern Europe."

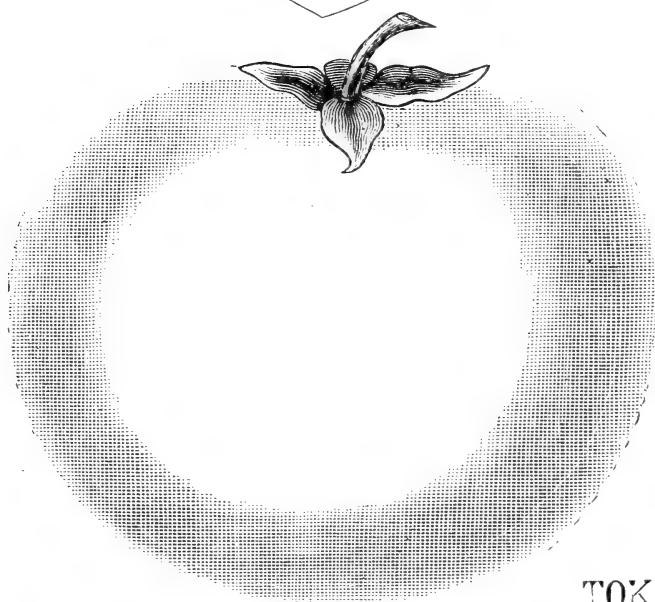
ADMIRAL J. ROGERS, U. S. Navy.—It is quite different in its development, as fruit, from anything I have seen in the United States. It is one of the favorite fruits in China and Japan, where it is in universal use, both fresh and dried. There are many kinds as there are of apples, and they differ in size and flavor, some being as large as oranges. The tree grows to the size of the apple, and bears as many specimens of fruit.

Mr. D. W. AP JONES, connected with the Department of Agriculture in Japan, makes the following statement: "The Japanese Persimmon is one of the finest fruits I have ever met; it ripens like apples, without the aid of frost, and for table use has no superior."

Its immense size, delicious flavor, and rich color, commend it at once to general favor. This fruit is a great favorite among all classes, both in Japan and China. It is served to guests in the fresh and dried state, and is more nutritious than the apple or peach. When dried it resembles the date, but is superior to either that or the fig.



OLYMPIA.



TOKIA.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS.

From COL. HOLLISTER, of Santa Barbara, Cal.:—"The fruit is, I think, the most beautiful of all fruits I have ever seen, and is most delicious to the taste. I carried four of them to San Francisco last fall, which weighed three-quarters of a pound each. The fruit is a rich, golden color, a little deeper, approximating towards a red, and seems more like a ball of wax than a fruit. It is simply splendid! I think it will be the greatest acquisition to our State ever introduced.

W. W. HOLLISTER."

Our invoice consists of the following varieties; the descriptions are copied from those received from Japan:

- Minokaki.** Sometimes called in Japan "Seedless." Very large, oblong, pointed, high colored, often found nearly or quite without seeds.
- Among.** Large, round, a little flattened, orange color.
- Haychuya.** Large, oblong, rich color; one of the best.
- Die Die Mawru.** Large, round, with slight point at apex.
- Zingi.** Medium size, and fine for drying.
- Hyakame.** This is the largest variety known, and of the very best quality.
- Gosho.** Flat, or tomato-shaped, medium size, reddish yellow color. Called King of the Kaki. For richness and delicacy of flavor, this is unsurpassed.
- Royal.** Nearly round, pale yellow, large size, early, ripens on the tree. It is said to be good for drying.
- Imperial.** This is shaped like an acorn or Minie ball. It is very large, with dark stripes on the surface. The flesh is soft when ripe, and particularly sweet and fine. When peeled and dried, it resembles figs in appearance, being covered with sugar that exudes from the fruit. It will ripen on the tree, but is usually picked and ripened in tubs. A popular variety.
- Daimio.** Slightly oblong, reddish color, with dark point, medium size, flesh soft. Called "Yedo's best Persimmon."
- Micado.** Flat, or like a tomato in shape, medium size, bright yellow color, flesh solid. This is a very common and popular fruit in the vicinity of Yedo. It is not much used for drying. Some of the specimens have no seeds, and especially when the trees are young.
- Tanenashi, or Seedless.** A variety recently introduced; pronounced very fine, large, oblong, flesh soft, dark red with black spots.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS.

- Almond, Hard-Shell.** A fine hardy variety, with a large plump kernel, and exceedingly ornamental when in bloom. 40c. each.
- Almond, Soft-Shell.** This is the "Ladies' Almond" of the shops, and although more preferable than the former, is not quite so hardy. Kernel, sweet and rich. 40c. each.
- Chestnut, American.** Our native species; smaller than the Spanish, but sweeter. 40c. each.
- Chestnut, Spanish.** A hardy tree, producing nuts of very large size and good flavor; tree a strong grower, valuable both for shade and the fruit they produce. Price, 3 ft., 40c. each; \$3 per dozen.
- Filbert, English.** The fruit of these is so much larger and better flavored than our native species as to give them the preference for cultivation over the latter. 40c. each; \$3 per dozen.
- Pecan Nuts.** *Carya olivæformis*. Closely allied to the Shellbark; fruit olive-shaped, with a thin shell. It forms a tall, slender tree, and is hardy in Pennsylvania. 75c. each.
- Walnut, Black.** The well-known native species, hardy, prolific, and valuable. The timber in point of durability is difficult to excel. 8 to 10 ft., 50c. each.
- Walnut, White, or Butternut.** Another native species, the *Juglans cinerea* of botanists. Wood lighter color than the above; tree handsome. 8 to 10 feet, 50 cents.

Walnut, English. This rich and fine flavored nut is quite hardy with us, and makes a vigorous growth. Well worthy of cultivation. 3 ft., 40c. each; \$3 per dozen.

Figs of the hardiest and most productive sorts. 50 cents.

Mulberries. Downing's Everbearing is not only valuable as an ornamental shade tree, but the fruit is well worthy of a place in every collection.

Peaches Van Buren's Golden dwarf.

Blood Leaf; fine ornamental tree.

Double Flowering, White, Red and Pink. 50 cents.

Golden Cuba. A productive, late peach, and a beautiful ornamental tree for lawn. 25 cents.

Oranges and Lemons. Assorted, in 6-inch pots, 50c. each.

Carya alba, S. ellbark. Well known. 50c. to \$1.

Utah Hybrid Cherry. By mail, 50c. each. Small trees.

Diospyros, (Persimmon)—

American. 2 to 2½, 50 cents.

Japanese Chestnut Said to be hardy. Tree bears young. The fruit much larger and sweeter than the Spanish or Italian Chestnut. Price \$1.00 each. \$9 per dozen. ½ dozen at dozen rates.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

Acer Dasycarpum. Silver-leaved Maple. One of the finest of our native trees. A rapid grower. 50 cents to \$1.00.

Negundo Laciniatum. Cut-leaved Maple. A variety of the Norway Maple; quite distinct. \$1.00.

Platanoides. Norway Maple. Very ornamental; broad-leaved; very hardy and distinct. 75 cents to \$1.50.

Pseudo Platanus. English Sycamore. Beautiful shade tree; rich, dark foliage; fine form. 75 cents to \$1.50.

Pseudo Platanus, fol. var., English Sycamore. Striped-leaved; very fine, \$1.00.

Saccharinum, Sugar or Rock Maple. One of the most desirable and common of the maples; noble form; very ornamental; valuable for its wood and production of sugar. 8 to 10 feet. 50 cents to \$1.00.

Maple. (Acer). Purple-leaved (*A. Purpurea*). A beautiful variety, noticeable on account of its leaves, which are light purple underneath. \$1.00.

Ash-leaved (*Negundo aceroides*). Has handsome pinnated foliage; light green. Tree very spreading, and of rapid growth. Very hardy. 75 cents to \$1.00.

Scarlet (*Rubrum*). A rapid growing tree, with red flowers very early in spring. Scarlet autumn leaves, that alone will always make this a noted tree. Attains a large size. 6 feet, 50 cents; 7 feet, 75 cents; 9 feet, \$1.00.

Cut-leaved, or Eagle Claw (*laciniatla*). A curious variety of the Norway, quite ornamental. \$1.00.

Colchicum Rubrum. Young foliage deep purplish red. A very fine tree. \$1.00.

Wier's Cut-leaved. A new and handsome species of the Silver leaved. Leaves deeply and uniformly cut. Tree of slender and drooping habit; very graceful. \$2.00.

Æsculus Hipposastanum. English or common Horse-chestnut. A very hardy, finely formed tree, with large spikes of beautiful white flowers, tinged with red. 8 feet. \$1.00.

Ohioensis, Buckeye, or Smooth-leaved American. Pale yellow flowers; blossoms earlier than the other varieties. \$1.00.

Rubicunda, Red-flowering Chestnut. The fine and distinct red flowers of this tree render it one of the most beautiful ornamental trees. \$1.00.

- Betula alba**, White or Common Birch.
lenta, Cherry or Piant. \$1.00.
papyracea, Paper Birch, 75 cents.
pumila, Dwarf Birch. \$1.00.
urticæfolia, Nettle or saw-leaved Birch. \$1.00.
- Carpinus American**, American Hornbeam. 75 cents.
betula, Birch-leaved Hornbeam. 75 cents.
ostrea, the Hop Tree or Hornbeam. 75 cents.
Virginiana, Virginian Hornbeam. 75 cents.
- Cercis Canadensis**, Canadian Judas Tree, or Red Bud. Similar to the following.
 75 cents.
siliquartsum album, White-flowering Judas Tree, European. Beautiful lilac flowers. 75 cents.
siliquartsum roseum, Red-flowering Judas Tree. Beautiful light purple flowers; blooming in May. 75 cents.
- Cytisus laburnum**, or Golden Chain. A very beautiful ornamental tree, with drooping yellow flowers. 50 cents.
purpurea, Purple-leaved Beech. Very dark purple foliage, very distinct and ornamental. \$1.00 to \$1.50.
- Fraxinus Americana**, American or White Ash. A new ash, with very dark green, shiny leaves; very distinct. \$1.00.
aurea, Gold-barked Ash. A very striking and distinct tree, of irregular habit. 75 cents.
juglandifolia, Walnut-leaved Ash. Very distinct and ornamental. 75 cents.
- Gymnocladus Canadensis**, Kentucky Coffee Tree. A very beautiful tree, with leathery foliage and bluish gray shoots. 75 cents.
- Halesia tetraptera**, Snow-drop Tree, or Silver Bell. An irregular, round-headed, smallish tree, with white flowers. 50 cents.
- Juglans Americana, alba**, Hickory Tree. Common American Walnut. 75 cents.
Nigra, Black Walnut. A more rapid-growing tree. 75 cents.
Regia, English Walnut. A smaller-growing tree than the preceding. 75 cents.
- Larix, Americana**, American Larch. Is a very ornamental tree; very vigorous, with bluish tinged foliage. 75 cents.
Europea, European Larch. Similar to the preceding, but its branches are rather more slender and drooping. 75 cents.
- Magnolia acuminata**, Cucumber tree. Blue flowers, large leaves, and very handsome. 75 cents to \$1.00.
Conspicua, Chinese Magnolia. Beautiful white flowers, appear before their leaves; very fragrant, with showy leaves. \$1.50.
Clauca, Swamp Magnolia. Beautiful, showy leaves, and fragrant, white flowers. 75 cents.
- Magnolia soulangiana**. A slow, small-growing tree, with large, beautiful purple and white flowers \$1.50 to \$3.
Macrophylla. Large-leaved Magnolia. Leaves very large; whitish, large flowers, and very fragrant. \$2 to \$3.
purpurea. A magnolia with purple flowers. 75 cents to \$1.50.
tripetala, Umbrella-tree. Has very large leaves and white flowers. 75 cents to \$1.
- Grandiflora**, Evergreen Magnolia. It is magnificent beyond description. Plants, \$1.50; not hardy north of Philadelphia, Pa.
Showy-flowered (speciosa). Resembles the Sonlaugiana in growth and foliage, but the flowers are smaller, of a lighter color, and fully ten days later; very fragrant and showy. \$2.
- Mimosa julibrissin**, The Sensitive Tree. A beautiful ornamental tree with fine foliage, and grows handsome. 75 cents.
- Paulownia imperialis**. It is a magnificent, rapid-growing tree, with immense leaves and light blue flowers. 75 cents.
- Populus tremuloides**, Aspen-leaved Poplar. A round-headed tree; has its leaves shaken with the slightest breeze. 50 cents.
- Salisburia adiantifolia**, or Maiden-hair Tree. It is a beautiful dwarf tree, with pale green-lobed foliage. \$50 cents to \$1.

Salix nigra, Black Willow. 25 cents.

viminialis, Osier Willow. Low-growing tree, with long, narrow leaves; highly ornamental; the long shoots are much used for tying, and in the manufacture of willow-ware. 25 cents.

vittellina, Yellow-barked Willow. It is a very large, conspicuous, ornamental tree. 50 cents.

Sophora japonica, Japan Sophora. A fine, ornamental tree, with delicate deep green foliage and white flowers. 75 cents.

Plane Tree (*Platanus*).

American (*Occidentalis*), Buttonwood. 75 cents.

Cypress Deciduous. Beautiful, delicate, feathery foliage; distinct, hardy, desirable. 75 cents.

Honey Locust. Three-thorned Acacia (*Gleditschia Triacanthos*). A rapid growing tree for street or lawn, with delicate foliage of a beautiful fresh, lively green; seed-pods a foot long; strong thorns; a noble shade tree. Six feet, 50 cents; eight feet, 75 cents. Makes a handsome and valuable hedge. Plants 5 to 10 cents each; lower by the 100 or 1,000.

Black Locust. Desirable for foliage and rapid growth; white fragrant flowers in June. 50c. to \$1.

Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). A noble native tree with rich glossy foliage and large, beautiful flowers, resembling the Tulip in form. 75c. to \$1.50.

Oak, Red or Scarlet (*Quercus Rubra Coccinea*.) A rapid grower; its scarlet leaf in autumn has distinguished this as a desirable tree in a collection. 5 feet, 75c.; 6 to 8 feet, \$1.

Chestnut Oak (*Q. Castanea*). 3 to 5 feet, 75c.

White Oak (*Quercus Alba*). 2 to 4 feet, 75c.

Swamp White Oak or TomENTOSA. 2 to 3 feet, 75c.

English Oak. Dark green, irregularly-lobed leaf; long acorns hanging by a slender pendulous stem. Price, 6 feet, 75c.

Mossy Cup (*macrocarpa*). Burr Oak.

Pyramidal (*fastigiata*). A very erect and ornamental tree. \$1.50.

Carolina Poplar. A green leaf poplar; a very rapid grower; bears transplanting unusually well; free from the attack of worms; suitable for watering-places on sea-coast where maples will not thrive always; valuable where rapid growth is desirable. 50c. to \$1.

Beech, (*Fagus*.)

Cut-leaved (*incisa*). A fine, erect, free-growing tree, with striking and beautiful foliage. \$2.

Crested-leaved (*Cristata*). Curious foliage. \$2.

Fern-leaved (*heterophylla*). Foliage variously cut. A very desirable tree. \$2.

Large-leaved (*macrophylla*). A vigorous variety, with very large foliage; distinct and fine. \$2.

Oak-leaved (*quercifolia*). (New.) Resembles the Fern-leaved; leaves cut; dwarf grower. \$3.

Purple-leaved (*purpurea*). A remarkable tree, with dark, purplish-red foliage.

Contrasts finely with green of other trees. \$1.50 to \$2.

For Weeping varieties see "Weeping Trees."

Elm (*Ulmus*).

Red or Slippery Elm (*fulva*).

Scotch or Wych (*montana*). A fine spreading tree of rapid growth; foliage large. \$1.00.

Slender-twigged (*compestris viminalis*). A distinct, slender-branched small-leaved variety; somewhat pendulous. \$1.

Stricta (*oxoniense*). Pyramidal grower, striped leaves. \$1.

English Elm (*campestris*). Similar to the American, but the bark is rougher. \$1.

Upright English Elm (*campestris fastigiata*). A lofty, rapid-growing tree. \$1.

Sorbus aucuparia, European Mountain Ash. Is a fine-shaped, hardy tree, covered during the autumn with large clusters of fine scarlet berries. 75c. to \$1.

Americana, American Mountain Ash. Quite similar to the preceding, but grows more stoutly and spreading, and with larger, scarlet berries. 75c.

nana. A dwarf-growing sort. 75c.

- quercifolia*, Oak-leaved Mountain Ash. A most beautiful, distinct variety, with scarlet berries. the foliage is lobed. 75c.
- Tilla Americana**, American Basswood. A vigorous, fine, ornamental tree, with large leaves. 75c.
- Europea*, European Linden. Similar to the American Basswood, but grows more regular and conical. 75c.
- macrophylla*, Broad-leaved Linden, Has immense leaves, and is a very conspicuous tree. \$1.

DECIDUOUS WEEPING TREES.

A great deal of attention has been given lately to the cultivation of weeping trees, particularly to many sorts of late introduction. There are many different varieties, and all peculiarly adapted to be grown as single plants upon lawns, or in conspicuous places.

Betula alba laciniata pendula, Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. A beautiful weeping tree, with slender branches and delicately-cut leaves. \$1.00.

Cerasus pumila pendula, Slender-branched Weeping Cherry. It forms a round head, with slender branches. Grafted trees, 4 to 5 feet high, \$1.50.

Fagus pendula, Weeping Beech. A graceful weeping tree, with branches drooping like the common weeping willow. \$2.00.

purpurea pendula, Purple-leaved Weeping Beech. A variety of the above, with purple leaves. \$2.00.

Fraxinus aurea pendula, Gold-barked Weeping Ash. A rapid growing variety, with bark of golden yellow. Grafted trees, 5 to 6 feet high, \$1.50.

excelsior pendula, Common Weeping Ash. Is very vigorous, with rigid, stout branches; very conspicuous and distinct. Grafted trees, 5 to 6 feet high. \$1.00.

nigra pendula. A beautiful weeping variety of the Black Ash, with slender branches. Grafted trees, 5 to 6 feet high, \$1.25.

Peach, Weeping. A beautiful weeping tree, flowering in spring; also bears a tolerable quantity of fruit; highly ornamental. \$1.00.

Populus pendula, Weeping Poplar. A very rapid, free-growing tree, of fine weeping habit. Grafted trees, 5 to 6 feet high. \$1.00.

Mountain Ash, (pendula). A beautiful weeping variety; grafted 5 to 6 feet high in the Mountain Ash; a rapid grower, forms a handsome head; very desirable. Price \$1 00, from grafts 1 and 2 years old.

Salix, New American Weeping Willow. Has slender, long, pendulous branches; very hardy, and is one of the most beautiful and graceful weeping trees in cultivation. Grafted trees, 5 to 6 feet high. \$1.50

babylonica, Common Weeping Willow. Very distinct and conspicuous; well known. 50 cents to \$1.00.

Kilmarnock Weeping Willow. Is another beautiful weeping tree, of rich, large foliage and dark branches; more bushy than New American; very hardy, distinct and desirable. Grafted trees, 5 to 6 feet high, \$1.50.

rosmarinifolia, Rosemary-leaved Willow. Very handsome, with beautiful, grayish green, delicate foliage. Grafted trees, 6 feet high. \$1.00.

Sorbus aucuparia pendula, Weeping Mountain Ash. Is very fine, drooping variety, of rapid growth; quite distinct and ornamental. Grafted trees, 5 to 6 feet high. \$1 50.

Sophora japonica pendula, Weeping Sophora. A fine weeping tree, with deep green branches. Grafted trees, 5 to 6 feet high. \$2.00.

Ulmus camperdown, Weeping Elm. A Scotch variety of Weeping Elm, with very large, shining leaves and drooping habit. Grafted trees, 5 to 6 feet high. \$1.50

Linden, or Lime Tree (Tilia).

White leaved Weeping (*alba pendula*). A very beautiful tree, with large foliage and slender, drooping shoots.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

Price per plant, except otherwise noted, 37½ cts.; per doz., \$4.50.

Amorpha fruticosa, Indigo Shrub. A fine shrub, with spikes of dark violet flowers.

fragrans. Similar to preceding, with fragrant flowers.

Berberis purpurea, Purple-leaved. Very distinct and beautiful. 50 cents.

Chionanthus Virginica, White Fringe. A beautiful, small tree, or large shrub, with showy foliage, and fine, delicate fringed white flowers.

Colutea arborescens Bladder Senna. A very ornamental shrub of dull yellow, pea-shaped flowers in June, and bladder-shaped pods in the autumn. 35 cents.

Cydonia japonica, Japan Quince. Blooms early in May, with profusion of bright scarlet flowers; very desirable. 75 cents.

japonica alba. A beautiful variety of the preceding, with delicate light flesh-colored flowers. 75 cents.

japonica semi-plena, Semi-double flowering. Very handsome flowers. 75 cents.

Deutzia gracilis, Slender-branched Deutzia. Is one of the most delightful small-growing shrubs in cultivation. Its pure white flowers are produced in the greatest abundance. It will thrive in all situations, and is well adapted for pot culture.

Deutzia scabra Is a more compact-growing shrub, with beautiful white flowers. It is very ornamental and hardy, as well as all of the Deutzias, which are very desirable. 50 cents.

Crenata flore pleno. Double flowering; an exceedingly handsome variety, flowers white tinged with rose.

Forsythia veridissima, Forsythia. Produces beautiful yellow flowers very early in the spring, with rich, deep green foliage. 50 cents.

Hibiscus syriacus, Althea, or Rose of Sharon. 50 cents.

Hippophae rhamnoides. Dwarf habit; leaves of a sea green; resembling the rosemary.

Jasminum officinale, sweet scented Jasmine. Produces delicate white flowers in August.

Kerria japonica, Japan Globe Flowers. Is a strong-growing shrub, and bears an abundance of showy, double, yellow flowers in May.

Philadelphus (Syringa) *coronarius*, Mock Orange. A vigorous and popular shrub; produces pure white, sweet-scented flowers in the latter part of May. 50 cents.

floribunda, profuse-flowering.

flore pleno, Double-flowering Syringa. Semi-double, flowers in the latter part of spring.

Gordoniana, Gordon's.

Rhus Cotinus, Purple Fringe or Smoke-tree. Is a beautiful, distinct, large-growing shrub, entirely covered, in July, with curious panicles of silk-like flowers of a bluish green color, which afterward assumes a purple hue; it should have a place in every garden.

Spiræa amæna. Beautiful distinct variety; the leaves have a slight bronze tint.

ariefolia, White Bean-tree-leaved. Is of compact growth; forms a beautiful object in July, when covered with delicate white flowers.

argentea, Silver-leaved. A striking variety, easily distinguished by the silvery tomentum which covers its small round leaves.

Billardii. Fine pinkish flowers; blooms for several months.

callosa. Very striking foliage of peculiar bronze tinge; produces clusters of rose-colored flowers; in bloom all summer; very fine.

Californica, California Spiræa. Is a fine species from California; dark foliage and panicles of pure white flowers.

chamædrifoli. Germander-leaved. Is a beautiful white-flowered variety.

corymbosa. Roundish leaf and large heads of white; blooms in August.

Douglasii, Douglas' Spiræa. Conspicuous, deep rose-colored flowers produced in spikes; an excellent sort; June and July; 35 cents.

floribunda, Profuse-flowering. Beautiful rose-colored flowers.

hypericifolia, Hypericum-leaved. Has very small leaves and delicate blossoms, which cover the extremities of the branches.

lævigata, Smooth-leaved. Very distinct, bluish foliage; produces upright spikes of white flowers in May.

opulifolia, Snowball-leaved. Foliage greatly resembles the Snowball; it is a strong grower, and bears large white flowers in panicles; fine. June.

prunifolia, fl. pl., Plum-leaved, double flowering. A very beautiful variety, with double, white, daisy-like flowers, which cover the stems before the leaves appear; foliage of a dark, glossy green. 38 cents.

Reevesii or *Lanceolata*. Lance-leaved. One of the finest; in May is profusely covered with large clusters of dazzling white flowers. 35 cents.

Reevesii, fl. pl. A charming double variety of the above.

salicifolia alba, White Willow-leaved. 38 cents.

sorbifolia, Mountain Ash leaved. A very marked variety; has beautiful spikes of white flowers; very attractive when in bud. 35 cents.

ulmifolia, Elm-leaved. Bears a wonderful profusion of large white flowers. May and June. 38 cents.

The *Spiræas* stand first among our flowering shrubs. Blooming as they do, from early spring to late in autumn, and, moreover, being perfectly hardy, and thriving in almost any soil, they are within the reach of the humblest lover of flowers.

Tamarix Africana. Fine, glossy, sea green foliage, with delicate pinkish flowers. 33 cents.

germanica. Is a very fine variety.

indica. Beautiful grass green foliage. 35 cents.

The *Tamarix* is a charming shrub of delicate, slender growth, and very picturesque in appearance. The leaves are small, and somewhat resembles a delicate Juniper or Cypress. They produce an abundance of small, pink flowers.

Viburnum lantanoides. A vigorous shrub or small tree, with broad, hairy leaves; produces in May, flowers somewhat resembling some varieties of the *Lantana*; excellent.

opulus, Snowball. An old and favorite shrub; grows to be ten feet high; very showy, white flowers, produced in masses or balls; blooms in May or June. 35 to 50 cents.

oxycocos, Tree Cranberry. Its scarlet fruit renders it very ornamental during the early part of winter. 50 cents.

Weigelia amabilis. An exquisite shrub; large leaves and spreading habit; has beautiful pink blossoms, which it produces continually through the whole season. Introduced by Mr. Fortune.

lutea. Very handsome, with yellow flowers.

Weigelia (Diervilla).

Desbois. (*D. Desboisii*). A beautiful variety, with deep rose-colored flowers; blossoms in June. Very desirable.

Dark Red flowering. (*D. Grænewegenii*). Beautiful rose-colored blossoms; later than *W. rosea*.

Silvery White. (*D. hortensis nivea*). Flowers pure white, and a free bloomer.

Rose-colored. (*D. rosea*). A hardy and elegant shrub, with fine rose-colored blossoms in May and June. Very desirable.

Variegated-leaved. (*D. foliis variegatis*). A beautiful variety, with variegated foliage.

The *Weigelia*s are well worthy of a place in every collection. We have added all the desirable new varieties, of which we regard *W. Desboisii* as the best dark one. There is no plant in our collection that surpasses it for its profusion of bloom.

Lilac. These well-known hardy shrubs are deservedly popular on account of the fragrance, profusion and beauty of their flowers. The common varieties are more vigorous in their growth, and form larger shrubs than the *Persian*.

Common Purple (*Syringa vulgaris*.)

Common White (*S. vulgaris alba*.)

Double Purple (*S. vulgaris pleno*.)

Dark Red-Flowering (*S. vulgaris rubra insignis*.)

Persian Purple (*S. Persica*.)

Persian White (*S. Persica alba*.)

White Japan (*C. Japonica alba*.) A variety of the preceding, with light rose-colored blossoms; very pretty.

Laburnum, or Golden Chain. English *Cytissus laburnum*.) A beautiful, small tree, with long, pendant racemes of yellow flowers in June, and smooth, shining foliage. 75 cents.

HYDRANGEA.

The native species are handsome shrubs of medium size, with fine large leaves, generally of a light green color, and perfectly hardy. The recent introductions from Japan and China, are particularly interesting and valuable. *H. paniculata grandiflora* is remarkable in foliage and flower, and being perfectly hardy, is a great acquisition. The other Japanese varieties, like the *H. hortensia*, require protection in winter. They should be grown in pots or boxes, and wintered in the cellar, and in summer placed along walks under the shade of trees. *H. Otaksa* is a marvel in its way, and is specially adapted for this purpose.

Hortensia. Garden, or Changeable *Hydrangea*. Native of Japan, introduced in 1790. An elegant, well-known plant, with large leaves and large globular heads of rose-colored flowers; usually grown in pots or boxes; in the north requires protection out of doors in winter.

H. H. var. Thomas Hogg. It belongs to the Hortensia section of the family, but is a far more free and abundant bloomer than any other; for the florist, and for all decorative purposes it will be invaluable; the flowers are of the purest white, of very firm texture, and are produced from July to September. It is as hardy as the old Hortensia; requires some protection in winter. Price 30 cents to \$1.00 each.

H. var. Otaksa. Foliage a beautiful deep green color. The plant produces immense trusses of rose colored flowers in profusion in July; free bloomer. 30 cents to \$1.00.

H. paniculata grandiflora. Large Panicle-flowered *Hydrangea*. A fine shrub, growing from 8 to 10 feet high; flowers white, in great pyramidal panicles a foot long, and produced in August and September when very few shrubs are in flower; decidedly the finest flowering shrub of recent introduction. This is the *Hydrangea Deutziaefolia* of some nurseries. 50 cents to \$1.00.

H. quercifolia. Oak-leaved *Hydrangea*. A hardy native shrub, remarkable for its large leaves, which are lobed like those of the Oak, and downy beneath; very desirable. 50 cents.

CAMELLIAS.

Price, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.

The Camellia is not sufficiently hardy for open air culture, but requires artificial warmth. It blooms through the Winter and early Spring months, and requires a soil of rich loam and well rotted compost thoroughly mixed.

Alba plena. White; one of the best known and best varieties in cultivation.

Carswelliana. Variegated; fine.

Chandlerii. Red and white.

Elata. Dark crimson.

Duchesse d'Orleans. Flesh colored; striped with white.

Jeffersonii. Bright crimson; fine form.

Lady Hume's Blush. Flesh color.

Sherwoodii. Rosy crimson.

William IV. Splendid, variegated red and white.

William Penn. Cherry red; fine.

Wilderii. Bright rose; fine form.

RHODODENDRONS.

Price, \$1.50 to \$2 each.

These are the most magnificent of all Evergreen Shrubs, with rich green foliage and superb clusters of showy flowers. They flourish best in a rich garden soil, and like Azaleas, are the most effective when grouped.

The following varieties are entirely hardy and adapted to a Northern climate :

- Album elegans.** Large white flower; an admirable variety and strong grower.
- Abraham Lincoln.** A superb crimson; very fine foliage,
- Bertie Parsons.** Lilac blush.
- Bicolor.** Dark rose.
- Blandyanum.** A very bright rose; one of the best.
- Catawbiense** (Seedling), having lilac colored and red flowers simply.
- Everestianum.** Rosy lilac, with crimped petals and yellow eye; very fine.
- Grandiflorum.** Deep rose, inclining to crimson; an abundant bloomer; one of the best sorts.
- Perspicuum.** White.
- Purpureum.** Purple.
- Roseum elegans.** Rosy tinted; very fine.
- Roseum superbum.** A good late sort; rose colored.
- Speciosum** A light pink; late bloomer.

AZALEAS.

- A. mollis.** A splendid half hardy species from Japan. Flowers large, in fine trusses and of various colors. Choice seedling varieties, \$1.50 each.
- A. nudiflora.** Pink-flowering American Honeysuckle, or Swamp Pink. A native species with pink flowers. 50 cents.
- A. Pontica** Pontic Azalea. Ghent Varieties. Native of Asia Minor. A species growing 3 to 4 feet high, with small, hairy leaves, and yellow, orange and red flowers. The Ghent hybrid varieties which we offer combine nearly all colors and possess a delightful perfume. They rank next to the Rhododendron for the decoration of lawns and pleasure grounds. The blooming season continues through the months of May and June. Being half hardy they require protection in this latitude. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

CLIMBING SHRUBS, VINES, AND TRAILING PLANTS.

Price, per plant (except otherwise noted,) 50 cents.

- American Ivy.** [See *Ampelopsis*.]
- Ampelopsis hederacea**, Virginia Creeper, or American Ivy. Is a rapid climber; well adapted to covering walls and buildings. In the autumn the leaves turn to a brilliant crimson, giving it a very beautiful and gorgeous appearance.
- Bignonia capreolata**, Trumpet Creeper. Tendriled; nearly an evergreen; its flowers are a deep reddish yellow.
- Celastrus scandens**, American Bitter-Sweet, or Staff Tree. A wonderful vigorous grower; forms a dense screen with its large, deep green foliage; has conspicuous greenish yellow flowers, followed in autumn by clusters of orange-colored berries.
- Clematis azurea grandiflora.** Large Blue-flowered. A charming variety, with large flowers three or four inches in diameter. 75 cents.
- bicolor Sieboldii** (Siebold's). A beautiful showy Clematis, with white petals and purple centre. 75 cents.
- cærulea odorata**, Blue Sweet-scented. A valuable variety, remarkable for the great quantity of flowers it produces.
- flammula**, Sweet-scented. Produces beautiful white flowers profusely.

Montana, Large-flowering. Has light purple flowers and large foliage; very vigorous.

viticilla rubra, Red flowering. Slender grower, producing a profusion of fine light red blossoms.

The Clematis prefers a warm, deep soil; they are of various colors, and some of them quite fragrant, and suitable for arbors and pillars.

Hedera foliis argenti, Silver-striped Ivy. Has small leaves; very distinctly striped or variegated.

Helix vulgaris, Giant or English.

Lonicera Belgica, Fragrant Monthly Honeysuckle. Very sweet and blooms all summer.

Canadensis, Canadian. A strong grower, with large leaves and handsome straw-colored and pink flowers; very fragrant.

Etrusca, Etruscan. Has large, yellow, fragrant flowers; a strong grower; one of the handsomest.

Frazerii, Frazer's Yellow-flowered. Similar to the preceding; also an excellent variety.

Japonica Japan. A new evergreen sort; bears together fine silver and golden flowers.

Occidentalis, Western. Produces very large yellow flowers in June; growth vigorous.

periclimenum, Woodbine. A rapid-growing climber; flowers red and yellow; blooms for a long time.

sempervirens, Scarlet Trumpet Monthly. It is an evergreen sort; very vigorous and of the best; blooms continually; its flowers are a bright scarlet. 25 cents.

The Honeysuckles are well known and universally admired for their simple beauty and exquisite perfume of their many-colored flowers; they thrive best in a warm, rich soil.

Passiflora incarnata, Passion Flower (Herbaceous). A splendid, perfectly hardy variety of the Passion Flower.

Periploca græca Virginian Silk Vine. A rapid grower, with fine rich foliage.

Wistaria frutescens, Cluster-flowering. Light blue, fragrant flowers, and shrubby habits. 75 cents.

Chinese (*sinensis*). One of the most elegant and rapid growing of all climbing plants; attains an immense size, growing at the rate of 15 or 20 feet in a season; has long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in spring and autumn. 75 cents.

Chinese White (*sinensis alba*). Introduced by Mr. Fortune, from China, and regarded as one of his greatest acquisitions. 75 cents.

Frutescens Alba. Flowers clear white; bunches short; free bloomer. 75 cents.

Magnifica. Flowers in dense, drooping racemes of a pale lilac, of the same size as the Chinese, with the graceful foliage of the American; vigorous and perfectly hardy. 75 cents.

EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.

Arborvitæ. (*Thuja*).

Hoveyi. Hovey's, a dwarf growing variety, compact, with golden hue. Price, 75 cents to \$1.50.

Orientalis, Chinese Arborvitæ. Good for hedges. 25 to 50 cents.

American, (*Occidentalis*). A beautiful native tree, with flat foliage; grows erect; highly prized for screens and hedges. Fine specimen trees, 50 cents to \$1.00 each.

Golden. (*Aurea*). A small, very compact and erect tree; foliage of a yellowish blue; very dense, regular growth; very beautiful. 75 cents to \$1.50 each.

Siberian. A superb tree with a heavier and denser foliage than the American, and a darker green color. Price 50 cents to \$1.00 each.

Taxodium, (*Sempervirens*). Weeping Cypress. A beautiful tree with pendant branches. \$1.00.

Taxus.

Box. (*Buxus*).

Suffruticosa, Dwarf. The common variety for edging. Price, 25 cents per yard.

Tree box. A large-growing variety. Fine but not so hardy. 50 cents to \$1.00 each.

Fir.

Balsamea, American Silver or Balsam. An erect, strong-growing tree; remarkable for its very dark green foliage. Very ornamental. Price, 75 cents to \$1.50 each.

pectinata, European Silver. A fine tree, and attains a great size. Larger in the leaf than the American, and not so erect. Price, 50 cents to \$1.00.

Juniper. (*Juniperus*).

communis, Common. A small-growing tree or shrub. Price, 50 cents.

Hibernica, Irish. A very compact, upright-growing variety. Price, 50 cents to \$1.00.

Suecica, Swedish. A very hardy and ornamental small-sized tree. Price, 1.00.

Pine. (*Pinus*).

Austriaca, Austrian. A spreading, strong-growing, hardy tree, with long, dark green foliage. Quite distinct and valuable. Price 75 cents to \$1.00.

Sylvestris, Scotch. Very thrifty, rapid-growing, with bluish foliage. Price, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Strobus, White Pine. One of the most beautiful and delicate of the native pines, attains a great size. Price, \$1.00.

Spruce. (*Abies*).

alba, White Spruce. More compact. Price, 50 cents to \$1.00.

European Silver. (*P. pectinata*). Similar to the Balsam Fir in habit, with broad flat foliage. 50 cents to \$1.00.

Dwarf or Mountain. (*P. pumilio*). Forms a low, spreading bush and shrub. Price, \$1.00.

Canadensis, Hemlock or Weeping. One of the most graceful and handsome of this class of tree. Foliage delicate and branches drooping. Price, 75 cents to \$1.50 each.

excelsa, Norway. A magnificent, lofty, rapid-growing tree. Branches quite pendant when it attains 11 to 12 feet. Very hardy. Grows vigorously in all soils and situations. Bears shearing. Makes a fine screen. Very desirable. Price, 50 cents to \$1.00.

Excelsa, Bhotan Pine. From the Himalaya Mountains. The long drooping foliage and luxuriant growth of this tree entitle it to be styled the queen of its tribe. Perfectly hardy. Leaves long, slender, and glaucous green. Perfectly beautiful in a favorable situation. Price, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

RETINISPORA. JAPAN CYPRESS.

This new genus of trees is from Japan. Strictly speaking they are not distinct from the true Cypress, but are exceedingly beautiful and worthy of cultivation, being also quite hardy.

R. obtusa, Obtuse-leaved Retinispora. Of tall and upright growth. Graceful, drooping branches, with glossy green leaves marked beneath with silvery white bands.

R. plumosa. Plume-like Retinispora. A very rare, pretty variety, with short, slender branches covered with small, bright green leaves,

R. squarrosa, Squarrosa-leaved Retinispora, Exceedingly handsome variety with light, bluish green foliage, and slender branches.

PÆONIAS.

Tree. Price, per Plant, \$1.50.

Herbaceous Pæonias, 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per doz., assorted.

BULBS.

FOR SPRING PLANTING.

Gladiolus A genus belonging to the *Iris* family, remarkable for the long spikes of brilliant, many colored flowers. The new hybrids are especially showy.

Unnamed Kinds. These are chiefly seedlings and varieties without names, mixed colors. \$2.00 per dozen.

Tigridia, (Tiger Flower).

Splendid flowering Mexican bulbs, of easy cultivation in the open ground.

The bloom is of very short duration, but exceedingly brilliant.

Pavonia. Bright scarlet, with deep yellow markings. 10 cents.

Conchiflora. Bright orange with pale yellow markings. 10 cents.

POLYANTHES.

Tuberoses. Double and single. 12½ cents each; \$1.25 per dozen.

CALADIUM.

Caladium Esculentum. One of the most striking of the ornamental foliage plants in cultivation, either for pots or lawn planting. It will grow in any good garden soil, is of easy culture, a full sized plant, being four or five feet in height, with immense leaves. The root should be preserved in dry sand in the cellar during winter. 25 cents each.

Tulips. A popular bulb, assorted colors. \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

Hyacinths. Mixed colors, double and single. \$1 4.50 per doz; \$6.00 per 100.

ROSES.

Price, 50 cents, unless otherwise noted; \$4.50 per dozen.

Small Roses by mail packed and free of postage, \$1.50 per dozen. Where I don't have kinds named, will put in others of equal value or better, same color and habits.

The perpetual and hybrid perpetual roses embrace the most beautiful and desirable roses in cultivation. The varieties are from the small, but exquisitely formed rose, to the large and finely cupped and globular rose; generally very fragrant, and comprising the different colors, from a pure white to a bright crimson or dark purple, and bloom at intervals, from the middle of June to the first of October.

LEADING VARIETIES OF HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

Price, 50 c nts each; \$4 per dozen.

Aurora Borealis. Dark crimson, large and fine.

Anna de Diesbach. Fine clear rose; large and showy.

Alexander Bachmetiff. Fine deep red, hardy, and a good bloomer.

Augustus Mie. Beautiful light pink; large and fine.

Adam Paul. Beautiful bright red, shaded with purple.

Baronne Haliez. Dark velvety crimson, shaded with purple.

Barronne Provost. Pale rose; large and desirable.

Beauty of Waltham. Bright rosy crimson.

Caroline de Sansel. Clear flesh color.

Compte de Paris. Fine carmine,

Duchesse de Sutherland. Light rose; large, and very double.

Eugene Appert. Scarlet and crimson shaded.

Edward Jesse. Clear bright rose.

Eugene Verdier. Dark violet purple.

Emperor de Maroc. Rich velvety maroon.

Giant of Battles. Brilliant crimson.

General Jacquiminot. Rich velvety scarlet.

General Washington. Bright crimson scarlet; large and very double.

- Jules Margotten.** Bright cherry red, large and fine.
John Hopper Brilliant rose, with crimson centre.
Jacquese Lafitte. Brilliant red, shaded with dark rose.
Lord Palmerston. Bright crimson, shaded with carmine.
Louis Van Houtte. Scarlet, shaded with crimson.
Lion of Combats. Beautiful dark vermilion.
La Reine. Beautiful clear rose; very large and full.
Lord Raglan. Bright crimson scarlet.
La France. Clear bright rose.
La Brilliant. Large pink rose of good form.
Leopold le Premier. Dark velvety red,
Lady Emilie Peel Pure white; fine and distinct.
Madame Chas. Wood. Brilliant crimson, shaded with purple.
Madame Trotter. Bright velvety crimson.
Madame Bernardin Vermilion Quite large and full.
Marquise Bocella. Flesh-colored rose, edged with white.
Marechal Vaillant. Purplish red, good form.
Oriflamme de St. Louis. Bright scarlet, shaded with crimson.
Prince Camille de Rohan. Dark, velvety crimson.
Prince Albert. Beautiful bright rose, very large.
Prince of Wales. Vivid crimson.
President Lincoln. Scarlet and crimson shaded.
Pius IX Brilliant rose, shaded with crimson; fine.
Queen Victoria. Fine pale rose; very fine.
Vulcan. Dark, rich velvety crimson.

CLIMBING.

These are the only roses which are finely adapted for covering walls, trellises, arbors, &c. They are very popular from their rapid growth, fine foliage, of many beautiful and finely shaped flowers, comprising many different colors.

We have included under this heading the *Prairie*, *Ayrshire*, *Boursault*, *Evergreen* and *Multiflora* roses; but the larger proportion of them are *Prairie*, and as they are of such similar character, we do not think it worth while to place them under different headings.

PRICES.—Per plant, 50 cents; per dozen plants, 12 fine sorts, \$4.50.

- Beauty, or Queen of the Prairies.** Bright, rosy red, frequently with a white stripe; large, compact, and globular.
Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, becoming nearly white; very compact and double the finest of the class.
Duke of Orleans. (Fr.) Fine bright rose, spotted with white, and large.
Dundee Rambler. Nearly white.
Elegans, or Superba. Pale rose, changing to blush; compact and double; distinct.
Greville, or Seven Sisters. Clusters large; flowers of various colors, from blush to crimson.
Perpetual Pink. Deep pink.
Pride of Washington. Dark rose; very double; distinct.
Splendens. Creamy white; fine and vigorous.
White Mycophylla. Very double; perpetual bloomer; sweet scented or magnolia fragrance.

CHINESE, OR BENGAL.

PRICES.—Per plant, 50 cents; per dozen plants, 12 sorts, \$4.

- Agrippina.** Rich velvety crimson.
Champney's Pink Cluster. Light blush; blooms in clusters; hardy.
Cromatella. (Cloth of Gold.) Rich, deep yellow; fragrant, large and beautiful.
Countesse Orloff. Rosy lilac; strong grower and profuse bloomer.
Louis Phillippe. Rich crimson; very beautiful.

- Leveson Gower.** Fine, deep purple rose.
Louise Odier. Clear brilliant rose; full and fine.
Madame Angelina. Pale, creamy white; beautiful and distinct.
Madame Desprez. Rosy lilac; large and full.
Madame de la Malmaison. Deep blush, with flesh-color centre; very large and beautiful; perfect form.
Mrs Bosanquet. Pale flesh color; large and perfect form; double.
Paxton. Brilliant rosy carmine; large and full.

MOSS.

PRICES.—75 cents each, \$6 per dozen.

- Alice LeRoy.** Pale lilac.
Blanche de Quatre Saisons. Fine white.
Comtesse de Murenais. Pure white.
Crested Moss. One of the most beautiful of moss roses; pink.
Luxembourg. Purplish crimson.
Pompone d'Angers. Brilliant red.
Princess Adelaide. Deep blush; vigorous.
Purpurea Rubra. Dark crimson; fine.

PERPETUAL MOSS.

These bloom at intervals, from June till November; but they require rich and well-prepared soil.

PRICE per plant, 75 cents.

- Alfred de Dalmas.** Beautiful, light transparent rose color; fine and mossy; blooms in clusters.
Blanche Perpetual. Pure white; blooms in clusters.
Madame Edwards. Rosy carmine; double and distinct.
Marie de Burgoyne. Clear red; fine form and double.

SUMMER.

PRICE, 50 cents each.

- Coup de Hebe.** Fine, clear rose.
Common Cabbage, or Provence. Pale rose; very double; fine form, large, and very fragrant.
George IV. Dark velvety crimson.
Globe White. Beautiful white rose.
Madame Plantier. Pure white; a free bloomer.
Rivers' Superb Fuscany. (Fr.) Dark velvety crimson. Very distinct.
Triomphe d'Abbeville. Rosy crimson.
Unique Blanche. Pure white; splendid
White Provence. Pure white; beautiful form.

BOURBON.

- Acidalia.** White, often tinted with rose.
Apelline. Large, delicate pink; compact and profuse bloomer.
Aurore de Guide. Light crimson, changing to violet.
Beauty Lyonnaise. Rosy lilac; imbricated; fine and large.
Blanche Lafitte. Pale flesh-color; full and beautiful.
Caroline Riguet. Pure white; very double and fine form.
Ferdinand Deppe. Dark red or maroon; double and medium size.
George Cuvier. Rosy carmine; fine form; large.
George Peabody. Deep violet crimson.
Gloire des Rosamines. Brilliant scarlet; semi-double; very showy.
Gloire de Paris. Light violet red; large.
Henry Clay. Deep rosy crimson; fine form.
Le Grenadier. Crimson, changing to violet red; distinct.

HEDGE PLANTS.

CLASS I.—EVERGREENS.

	Per 100
Arborvitæ , American, 2 years transplanted, 15 to 18 inches,	\$10 00
“ “ 1 year “	6 00
“ “ 4 to 6 feet high,	40 00
Euonymus japonicus , transplanted, 2 feet,	20 00
Hemlock Spruce , 1 year transplanted	10 00
“ “ 18 to 24 inches, twice transplanted, fine,	25 00
Norway Spruce , 2 to 3 ft., twice transplanted, fine and hardy,	30 00
“ “ 10 to 12 inches,	10 00
Tree Box , an assortment of the different varieties, 12 to 24 inches,	30 00
Dwarf Box , for edging, 25 cents per yard,	

CLASS II.—DECIDUOUS.

	Per 100
Altheas , assorted colors,	\$ 9 to \$15
Deutzia scabra ,	15
Lilac , in varieties,	15
Osage Orange ,	
Pyrus Japonica ,	10 to 15
Upright Honeysuckles , assorted,	12

I have a large stock of all kinds of **Hot-House Plants** on hand in their season.

BEDDING-OUT PLANTS, &C.

LILIPUTIAN, OR BOUQUET DAHLIAS.

The term “Liliputian” applies to the flowers, not the plants. They are distinguished by a profusion of elegant miniature blossoms, remarkable for symmetry of form and beauty of colors. Useful for bouquets and baskets of cut flowers.

Auerbach Orange, bronze shade.
Bride of Saxony Marbled rose.
Deutscher Turnergruss Crimson scarlet, edged with white.
Deutscher Mäedchenliebe Lilac.
Deutscher Orden Dark purple.
Deutscher Zellenmeister Pure scarlet.
Diaconus Lahote Orange scarlet.
Dr. Schwebb Deep scarlet.
Goldfinch Golden yellow, tipped with orange red.
Hertha von Bonin Purple.
Hippocrates Bright scarlet.
Kleiner Preuss White, edged with maroon.
Kleine Rosenbraut Rose.
Kleiner Gambold Crimson, shaded with maroon.
Liebeslick Buff, carmine tint.
Little Bride Blush, tipped with carmine.
Little Gem Deep maroon.
Little Goldlight Yellow, shaded with scarlet.
Little Helene Blush, tipped with purple.
Little Hermann Yellow, tipped with scarlet.
Little Mistress Violet, Purple.
Little Prince Currant red, tipped with white.
Little Wilhelmina Light yellow, tipped with pink.
Racine Maroon.
Una Pure white.

DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

Price, 15 cents each ; \$1.50 per dozen ; \$12.00 per 100.

Our collection contains about two hundred varieties, the best that can be procured in Europe and America.

- Adeline.** Pale yellow, tipped and striped with cherry.
Admiration. White and crimson scarlet.
Augusta. Dark maroon, tipped with pure white.
Barmaid. White, edged with pink.
Belle de Paris. Blush, tipped with lavender.
Constancy. Yellowish buff, tipped with red ; extra.
Colonel Baker. Clear sulphur yellow ; unrivaled form and constant.
Diadem. Dark maroon ; small, neat flower.
Duchess of Brabant. Violet purple, tipped with white.
Emperor the Blacks. Dark maroon.
Fire Column. Bright scarlet.
Floral Beauty. White and purple mottled ; fine.
Gem of the Grove. Deep purple, nearly black.
Indispensable White. Pure white.
Jenny Lind. Maroon, white tipped.
King of Dahlias. Lilac, shaded with crimson ; superb.
King of Yellows. Pure yellow ; fine form ; constant.
Lady Popham. White, delicately tipped with lavender ; fine form.
Lady Folkestone. Yellow, tipped with purple.
Lady Cathcart. White, tipped with delicate lilac.
Madame Zahlar. Buff and crimson ; fine show flower.
Miss Vyse. White, lavender tip.
Mrs. Turner. Fawn color, with yellow at base of petals ; new and novel ; fine form.
Othello. Dark purple.
Prince Albert. White, edged with lavender.
Queen of Whites. Blush white ; good form.
Seraph. Orange ; fine and constant.
Spot. Rosy lilac, tipped and striped with crimson.
Star of the West. Creamy white, tipped with cherry ; fine, free bloomer.
Summit of Perfection. Splendid plum ; bee-hive form.

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I have a large and varied stock of

Fruit & Ornamental Trees and Shrubby,

That I can sell low by the hundred or thousand.

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To Sell Trees and Plants There are men in all sections who could, by giving a small portion of their time to selling trees, (and at such time as not to interfere with their other business,) make from \$100 to \$1,000 annually. Exactly what they could make would depend upon the location and the manner in which they pushed the business. I have had LOCAL AGENTS selling for me who have made from \$200 up to \$1,500 a year. I furnish Order Books and Catalogues gratis, with all desired information. Reference required.

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WEIGHT OF A BUSHEL AS ESTABLISHED BY LAW IN THE UNITED STATES.

Wheat	60 lbs.	Dried Apples	26 lbs.
Corn, shelled	56 "	Onions	57 "
Corn, ear	70 "	Stone Coal	80 "
Rye	56 "	Malt	38 "
Oats	32 "	Bran	20 "
Irish Potatoes	60 "	Plastering Hair	8 "
Sweet Potatoes	55 "	Turnips	55 "
White Beans	60 "	Unslacked Lime	30 "
Castor Beans	46 "	Corn Meal	48 "
Clover Seed	60 "	Salt, fine	55 "
Timothy	35 "	Hungarian Grass Seed	50 "
Flax Seed	56 "	Ground Beans	24 "
Hemp	42 "	Barley	48 "
Peas	60 "	Millet	50 "
Blue Grass Seed	14 "	Hominy	60 "
Buckwheat	52 "	Onion Sets	35 "
Dried Peaches	33 "	Salt, coarse	50 "

CAPACITY OF BOXES.

- A box 20 inches square and 16½ inches deep will contain 1 barrel (3 bushels).
A box 15 inches square and 14½ inches deep will contain one-half barrel.
A box 17 inches by 14 inches and 9 inches deep will contain 1 bushel.
A box 10 inches by 12 inches and 9 inches deep will contain one-half bushel.
A box 8 inches square and 8¾ inches deep will contain 1 peck.
A box 8 inches square and 4 3-16 inches deep will contain 1 gallon (dry measure).

QUANTITY OF SEED REQUIRED TO THE ACRE.

Wheat, Broadcast	1¾ to 2 bush.
" Drilled	1½ "
Rye, Broadcast	1¾ "
" Drilled	1¼ "
Barley, Broadcast	2 to 2½ "
" Drilled	1¾ " 2 "
Oats, Broadcast	2 " 3 "
" Drilled	2 "
Timothy	1½ " 2 galls.
Red Clover (when sown with Timothy)	2½ " 3 "
Red Clover (when sown without Timothy)	3 " 4 "
Herd's or Red Top	15 " 20 lbs.
Blue grass	21 " 28 "
Lucerne, Drilled	10 " "
Millet	¾ " 1 bush.
Corn in hill	1 " 1½ galls.
Sorghum	2 " 3 qts.
Buckwheat	1 bush.
Beets	4 " 6 lbs.
Carrots	2 " 3 "
Turnips and Ruta-bagas	1 " 1½ "
Parsnips	4 " 6 "
Beans in drill, 2½ feet apart	1½ " "
Potatoes	12 " 15 "

ESTABLISHED 1850.

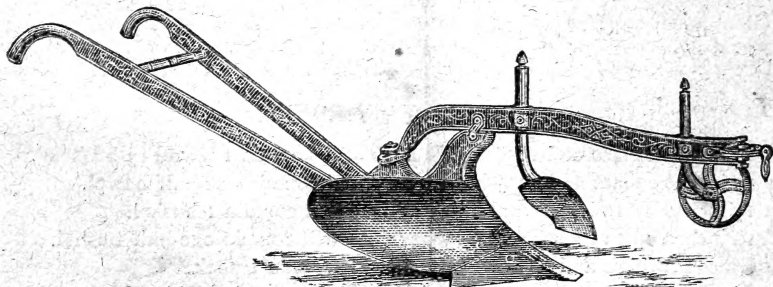
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